MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

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OF THE FAR EAST

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE American who reaches China today is asked one question more than any other: What do the people of the United States think of the League of Nations? We, who are in China, have had the speeches of public men and political leaders, the discussions of newspapers and magazines, and the debates in Congress to help us come to some answer to this question; but we have not had what the American really wants to know, the opinion of the great body of the common people of the United States. The American in China has a direct and unusual interest in American opinion upon the League of Nations and upon the reservations to the covenant that have been passed by Senate, for he lives among a people whose representatives refused to sign the treaty and who look to the United States for their chief support in their opposition to certain provisions of that treaty. Probably every American in this country has had occasion to point out to Chinese friends and aquaintances the importance to America of the Shantung clauses and the further fact that these clauses are but one reason for America's refusal to ratify the treaty without reservations. There are other clauses to which America objects and owe it to the Chinese to point out that the final debate may not turn upon the Shantung award but upon other debatable matters.

PERHAPS the first and most important of these other debatable matters is the guarantee against aggression which is contained in Article 10 of the League Covenant. The original text of the article is given below together with the reservation approved by the Senate:

Summary of Original Text

Art. 10. The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence

of all members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be filled.

Reservations—

The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country or to interfere with controversies between nations, whether members of the League or not, under the provision of Article 10, or to employ the military and naval forces of the United States under any article of the Treaty for any purpose, unless in any particular case the Congress, which under the Constitution has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States, shall by act or joint resolution so provide.

HERE, then, is one of the fundamental differences. Upon this the American in the Far East is likely to speculate somewhat as follows: This article is one to which Italy is willing to agree while the question of Fiume is still under discussion and while she is putting forth claims to even more of the Adriatic coast; here is an article to which Japan is willing to agree when at the same time she refuses to enter a banking consortium that is based upon the principle that Manchuria belongs to China. He could easily think of other examples equally interesting. But America is not willing to agree, although she has received not one foot of territory through the great war and not a single nation in the world is really in fear of her aggression. Unless the American in the Far East has become so cynical as to look upon Article 10 as a neat international joke, he must believe that his country is really taking seriously her own possible obligations under Article 10 and he must find it hard to see the same seriousness in the attitude of other nations. But the American in China is tired of speculation and wants to know what the people of America are thinking about this same problem. Another matter that seems to be of great importance in America having called forth another reservation, is the matter of membership and voting. Upon this we give a summary of the original text and the reservation.

Summary of Original Text—

Art. 1. * * * Any self-government state, dominion or colony not named in the annex may become a member of the League. * * *

Art 2. * * * At meetings of the Assembly each member of the League shall have one vote, and may have not more than three representatives.

Reservations—

The United States assumes no obligation to be bound by any election, decision or finding of the Council or Assembly in which any member or its self-governing dominions, colonies or part of empire in the aggregate shall have had more than one vote. * * *

HERE is a matter that has produced a difference of opinion with England or rather with the British Empire, for Canada also has sharply criticised the United States for this reservation. On this matter the American in the Far East is in doubt as anyone can testify who has heard him talk. He feels that it is unjust that the British Empire should have more votes than the United States and quite rightly. He feels that a fully self-governing colony is a contradiction in terms and in fact. If a colony is fully self-governing, what makes it a colony? At the same time he feels the injustice that arises if Canada, for instance, is deprived of her vote while at the same time each little Central American state is given a vote. In the creation of the American government we have had the same debate and the solution was a compromise. So the American considers the possibility of a compromise upon this point, making representation in one body equal for each fully self-governed and independent state, and making representation in the other according to population or according to the number of the population who are able to read and write. Upon this difficulty the American in China would like to know how his ordinary friends in America feel.

THEN there is the matter of the Monroe Doctrine about which the reservation declares that it is "wholly outside the jurisdiction of the said League." Finally there are the important Shantung clauses with the reservation of freedom of action on the part of the United States. Upon the Shantung clauses there is no need to try to state the opinion of the American in the Far East. The Shantung award has been discussed and condemned in offices, dining rooms, club rooms and hotel lobbies, aboard ship and ashore, in public and in private. Upon all these debated points the American in the Far East is eager to get any news that will help him to find out what America's conclusions are after these months of debate. At the suggestion of Senators Lodge and Hitchcock a vote was taken recently in 700 colleges in all parts of the United States upon the following propositions:

Proposition 1.—I favor the ratification of the League and treaty without amendments or reservations.

Proposition 2.—I am opposed to the ratification of the League and the treaty in any form.

Proposition 3.—I am in favor of the ratification of the treaty and the League, but only with the specific reservations as voted by the majority of the Senate. (that is, including the reservations quoted above).

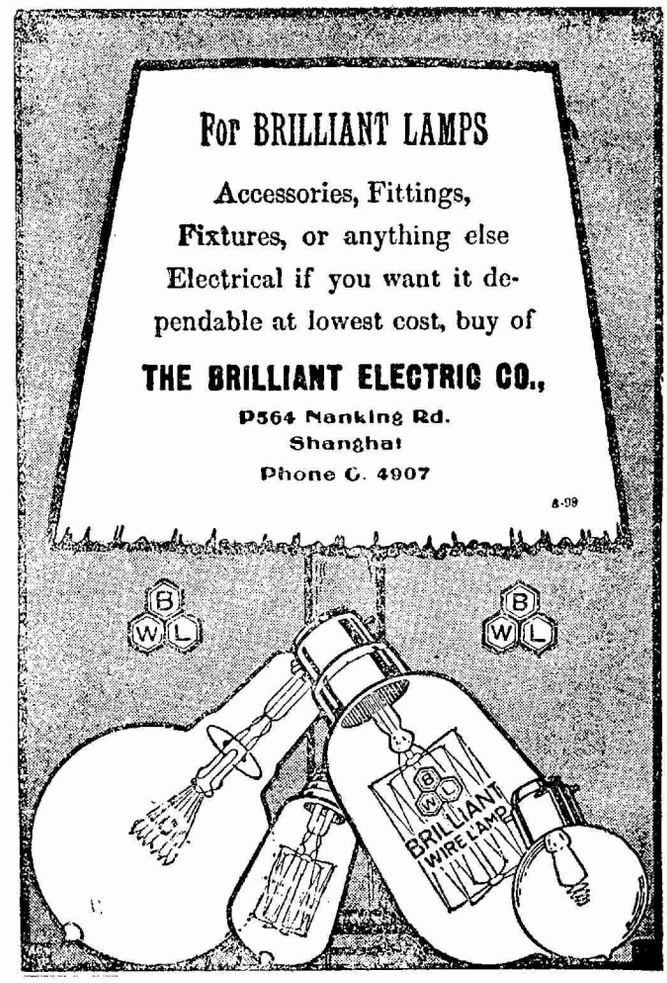
Proposition 4.—I favor any compromise in the reservations which will make possible immediate ratification of the treaty and the League.

UPON these propositions 139,788 votes were cast by college men in all parts of the country. This is but a small part of the total registration in the 700 colleges and may indicate a lack of interest in the League in America. The results of this vote give some idea of the opinion of those who are interested. They are as follows:

For	Proposition	1.—48, 232
For	,,	2.—13, 933
For	,,	3.—27, 970
For	,,	4.—49, 653

The total vote for ratification of the treaty and league without reservations was 34.5 percent as against 65.5 percent either against the league as a whole or against ratification without reservations. This is the largest attempt that has been made to get at public opinion on this subject in America and it may be but a preliminary to the whole matter before the people in the coming national election. Both President Wilson and the Republican Senators seem to be moving toward this as the solution. If the vote of the college students is of any value as a guide, there is no reason to believe that America will ratify without some reservations. There is also no reason to suppose that the United States will not stand behind some reservation as to Shantung. The faith of the Chinese in America seems to be justified. Nevertheless it is the duty of Americans in China to point out to the Chinese that the Shantung award is one of many and important objections that have developed against the treaty and the League in the United States.

A PROMINENT Frenchman living in China has a copy of a book published after the French Revolution, that contains material that was printed about France in foreign countries during the period preceding and following the formation of the Third Republic in 1870. The book contains editorial comment, newspaper and magazine articles and so on that appeared in the press of other European nations and all of the comment emphasizes the deplorable conditions in France. Much of the comment is to the effect that France would never emerge from the degradation into which her people had plunged their nation and the tone was generally unfriendly. The owner of the book referred to above states that much of the comment regarding France in the press of the various countries at the time is quite similar to that now appearing in a certain class of newspapers and magazines regarding Russia. There were stories of excesses, massacres, wild theories, and impossible conditions, just like the kind that are now being printed and circulated about Russia. Some of this is true, but much more of it is false. Out of it all will ultimately emerge a new Russia and whether it will require five years or ten years, it will be the kind of a Russia that the Russian people desire. Certainly it will not be the kind of Russia that the Czar and his kind produced, and for which the country is now paying its price. The great test for Russia will come when Allied intervention ceases. Allied intervention thus far has merely served to help the very thing the Allied governments wanted to crush. A few months ago the outside world was unanimous in a policy of ostracism toward Russia. Now the tone is changing and within a few months more the scramble to resume trade with Russia will begin. Japan is the only country that persists in meddling in Russian affairs and if the statesmen and militarists of Japan do not watch their steps they will find another nearby market closed against them. Japan must get her soldiers out



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of Russia and that quickly. A wave of hatred for Japan is now sweeping Russia and it is worse than that preceding the Russo-Japanese war, for this time it's the Russian people and not the imperialists. No one can forecast the sort of government that the Russian people will finally develop, but it's a safe guess that it will be neither czarist or bolshevik. The Russian people have suffered and sacrificed much in the last dozen years. So far no other "short-cut" method has been discovered for the development of liberty and democracy.

A NUMBER of prominent Japanese have begun the publication of a new magazine in the English language at Tokio, which according to the editorial announcement in the first issue, that of February, is "the only English monthly in our country on politics, economy etc., in Asia, managed and edited by Japanese." There is considerable frank discussion and helpful criticism of the policies of America, England, France and other foreign countries regarding the Far East and other subjects and then there are some remarks regarding a prominent Shanghai problem. Readers who are familiar with Japanese policies in Korea, Formosa, Shantung, Fukien and attempted policies in Siberia will be interested in the Japanese comment on Shanghai:

"Some years ago when we had occasion to visit Shanghai, we were not a little surprised at the fact that the Chinese were treated in their own land as foreigners. It really grieved us much to learn that the international Municipal Park there was a forbidden land to the Chinese of all classes. While even the dogs of the Westerners could walk, run and play there, a Chinese, however educated and cultured he might be, could not enter the park. We, Japanese, passed through similar humiliating experiences before the abolition of the extraterritoriality. Therefore, we felt all the more, the galling injustice of this kind of inhuman discrimination against a fellow being. We do not know whether the same restriction is still in force or not. But here comes the news of another injustice which the Chinese of the International settlement are suffering from at the hands of the powers that be.

Although the majority of the taxpayers in the port are Chinese, they have, strangely enough, no voice in the management of the civic affairs of the settlement. Recent press despatches state that the Chinese have started a movement for securing their representation on the Municipal Council. This is a step in the right direction, and it behooves all lovers of humanity and justice to uphold them in their demand of what is the birth-right of every human being.

Indeed taxation without representation is practised with a vengeance on the Chinese population of the international settlement.

"Theirs not to reason why.
Theirs not to make reply.
Theirs but to pay and die."

We regret, however, to notice that protests have been raised in certain quarters against the grant of this right to the Chinese. The grounds on which the protests are based have not been made clear in the press despatches. We, therefore, cannot pass our judgment as to the reasonableness or otherwise of the protests. However, from whichever point of view we discuss this question, we cannot but come to the only possible conclusion that the demand of the Chinese is just and reasonable, and should be conceded at once. We therefore deem it our duty to urge upon our authorities there to render the Chinese every help in this connection, in order that this grave injustice, which is rankling in the bosom of our Chinese friends, may be removed once for all. The treatment that has been and is still being meted out to our Chinese friends in regard to the most elementary rights of human beings, cannot but shock the sense of justice of any one whose heart is in the right place.

12-058

French Minister Becomes Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps in Peking

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG.

M. AUGUSTE Boppe, French Minister, is now the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps in Peking. To him Sir John Jordan, the retiring British Minister, turned over on February 28, all the documents connected with that office, and felt quite happy that he had found a worthy successor.

M. Boppe, French Minister and Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps in Peking

For a time Sir John was at a serious loss to know what to do when he discovered that none of his colleagues were in a position to succeed him. He tried first to transfer the records of the office of the doyen to M. Don Luis Pastor, Minister of Spain, who came to Peking in 1910, and who acted as doyen in 1913 during his absence. M. Pastor has been ill for six months and has only recently recovered and necessarily had to decline the offer.

The next diplomat to succeed Sir John, according to the official diplomatic list, in which the ministers take precedence according to their length of services, is M. J. B. dé Feritas, Portugese Minister, who is now on leave, and whose return to Peking is doubtful. Mr. de Feritas, according to information received by his friends here, is also in poor health. Furthermore, Sir John could not await his return to take over the office from him.

The third diplomat to whom Sir John attempted to transfer the doyen's records is

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12-059

Comte Preben Ahlefelt-Laurvig, Minister of Denmark, who has been in charge of the Danish legation from the time it was opened some ten years ago. But Count Ahlefelt has been appointed Minister to Warsaw, Poland, and is leaving in two or three months' time. He had no wish to be doyen during the remaining period of his stay in China much as he appreciated the honor such an office would confer upon him.

Prince Koudacheff, Russian Minister, also declined the office on account of political conditions in his own country and for other reasons. Next in rank stands M. Boppe, whose diplomatic service in Peking dates from April 1918. After having obtained permission from Paris to act in that capacity, he accepted the documents of the office of the doyen which Sir John delivered to him three days before his departure from Peking for Shanghai whence he would sail for Home.

Should M. Boppe have declined the office, Mr. Yukichi Obata, Japanese Minister, would have been selected since he came to Peking in December 1918. For some time, the Japanese government has been endeavoring to capture the doyenship for its Minister, and knowing there were four other foreign ministers upon whom seniority would first fall in the selection of a doyen, had planned to raise the Japanese legation in the Chinese capital to the rank of embassy in an attempt to overcome the difficulty. According to diplomatic practice, the official representative of a country holding the rank of Ambassador usually acts as doyen of the diplomatic corps when the other members of the Corps are Ministers in rank.

In Mexico there is an American Ambassador, while the official representatives of all the other nations are ministers. The American Ambassador consequently becomes doyen. Such was the practice in the capital of Mexico a few years ago, and is probably so today. Japan abandoned her plan of manoeuvering for the doyenship, presumably when she learned that other nations like Great Britain, America and France, would simultaneously raise the rank of their legations to that of embassy should Japan try to do so. She realized that she would still be unable to have her own minister chosen as doyen whereas she would have to spend more money for the maintenance of her embassy in Peking. This has been mentioned as one reason why Japan has given up the proposal to change the status of her legation.

Besides the honor which the office of the doyen confers, one advantage for a foreign minister to act in that capacity is that the chief of the foreign office of a country to which he has been accredited will have to receive him as often as he wants. Representing the entire diplomatic corps, the doyen minister is supposed to have frequent urgent matters to communicate to the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs which are of common interest to all the other legations. He, therefore, must be received by the Minister of Foreign Affairs whenever he desires in order that there may not be any delay in the performance of his official duties. In those frequent interviews, naturally he can gain many advantages for his own country if he so wishes.

As to the functions of the doyen, they are similar to the functions of a dean of a college. He presides over meetings of the diplomatic corps, which are always held in his office. He calls meetings when he has important matters for consideration or joint action. He sees the Minister of Foreign Affairs on behalf of his diplomatic colleagues when there is any decision or resolution of the corps to be communicated to the government. In other words, he is their spokesman in official dealings of common interest.

A doyen can exercise moral influence over his colleagues to some extent, stated a former doyen in Peking in the course of a discussion on the question. He cannot however impose his will at a diplomatic corp meeting, as any resolution to be effective must be unanimously passed. Every diplomat represents the sovereignty of that state, and that sovereignty is supreme and cannot be subjected to the wills of the other sovereignties.

Sir John on account of his personality has been able to make his influence felt in the diplomatic corps, and has been doyen for a period longer than any other man preceding him, as is shown in the available history of the doyens of the length of their service since 1900 are as follows :—

M. de Cologan, Minister for Spain, Doyen : 1900-1901.

Baron Czikann de Wahlborn, Minister for Austria-Hungary, Doyen : 1901-1905 (Absent from Peking in 1902-1903, and the Acting Doyen being M. R. Conger, Minister for the United States).

Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, Minister for Germany, Doyen : 1905-1906.

M. Baroti, Minister for Italy, Doyen : 1906.

M. de Carcer, Minister for Spain, Doyen : 1906-1909 (Absent in 1907-1908, and the Acting Doyen being M. Jonkheer van Citters, Minister for Netherlands).

M. de Kuczynski, Minister for Austria-Hungary, Doyen : 1909-1910.

Sir John Jordan, Minister for Great Britain, Doyen : January, 1911 to February 28th, 1920. Absent from Peking twice on six months leave. During his leave in 1913, the first Acting Doyen was M. Ijuin, Minister for Japan (June 1913) and the second Acting Doyen was Mr. Pastor, Minister for Spain (August 1913). During his second leave in 1916, the Acting Doyen was Jonkheer Beelaerts van Blokland.

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M. Boppe, French Minister, becoming Doyen on February 28, 1920.

It was the Spanish legation in which the Protocol after the Boxer rising was signed when Mr. de Cologan was Doyen. After leaving Peking, Mr. de Cologan was Minister to Morocco, and then was sent to Mexico in the same capacity. While in Mexico, he was Acting Doyen during the absence of the American Ambassador. It was at the time of the Madero revolution against General Diaz in 1911. He died last year in Spain, being an able Spanish diplomat although he was Irish descent. The ceremonies for the recognition of the Republic of China by the Powers also took place in the Spanish legation when Mr. Pastor, Minister for Spain, was Acting Doyen in the absence of Sir John Jordan. The congratulation of the Diplomatic Corps to Yuan Shih-kai upon his accession to the first post of the land was also conveyed by Mr. Pastor.

The new doyen in Peking is popular with both Chinese and foreign officials. He was born at Torraine where the memory of the historical battles is still vivid and the respect for the national traditions remains deeply rooted in the minds of patriotic Frenchmen. M. Boope started his diplomatic career in 1888 when he was attached to the political section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris. The next year he became a member of the French Mission to the Conference at Brussels. Upon the termination of the Mission he was transferred to the French Embassy at Constantinope. In 1893 he was promoted to the rank of secretary to the French Embassy at Petersburg. Two years later he was again transferred to Constantinople where he had spent several years previously. In 1899 he was secretary to the Peace Conference at the Hague.

The year 1901 saw M. Boope appointed Charge d'Affaires at Montenegro. One year later he was in charge of the French Consulate-General at Jerusalem. In 1905 he became First Secretary to the French Embassy at Constantinople, and was promoted to be minister in charge of the same embassy in 1912.

During the Great War, the new Doyen in Peking was French Minister to Servia. He accompanied the Servian government in the historical retreat of the Servian army which took place from October 1915 to January 1916. The hardships he endured as representative of France in connection with his attempt to uphold the Servian government is related in his book "*A la suite du Governement Serbe*" with much vividness and force. His book was first published by installment in "*Revue de Deux Mondes*" with the worthy object of awakening the sympathy of the world for the suffering and misery of the Servian government and people.

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M. Boppe is a well-known French author. He has written a number of serious books. The historical works which brought him fame on the continent and for which the French Academy awarded him are "*Les Peintres du Bosphore*" and "*L'Albanie et Napoleon.*"

M. Boppe is accomodating and courteous in dealing with the Chinese people as well as Chinese officials. Although having been in Peking for less than two years, he is well acquainted with the local conditions. Sympathetic with the efforts of the Chinese for constructive work and the development of commerce and industries, M. Boppe seldom withholds any assistance which in his opinion will benefit the Chinese and further increase the friendly relations between the two countries. He was one of the several foreign ministers who supported the application of H. E. Hsiung Hsi-ling, former Prime Minister and now Director-General of the Conservancy, for funds to undertake the conservancy work by the Chihli River Commission.

M. Boppe has an able legation staff. His secretaries, M. G. Maugras and A. Leger, speak French, Chinese and English fluently, and are on the most cordial terms with officials of the Chinese government. They have been in China for a lengthy period, and with their intimate knowledge of Chinese affairs, are rendering great help to M. Boppe. The office of the doyen is undoubtedly giving to him additional work, but with his two able assistants M. Boppe will find no difficulty in running it with efficiency.

Peking, March 6, 1920.

Should China Negotiate With Japan Over Tsingtao?

BY UPTON CLOSE

BY the recent decision of the Japanese Cabinet that now is the time to bargain with China regarding Tsingtao, and the consequent action of the Japanese Minister in Peking, Mr. Obata, in making advances, in accordance with instructions from his home office, to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding the negotiating of the Tsingtao affair, the entire question of the restitution of the outrage done to China's sovereignty in Shantung by the Peace Conference has been reopened.

There is no question but that Japan would like to have the thing settled, as her repeated efforts to open negotiations have shown. The long rapier of the railroad concession thrust into the territory of China as far as the capital of Shantung, has been found to be pointed on both ends, and has been piercing the hand which wields it in an aggravating fashion. Japan has lost the friendship of the world and gained the bitter hatred of the Chinese over Tsingtao. Tsingtao is a hot brick in her hand which is burning even through the thick glove of the militarist by which it is held. Yet the bargaining spirit is still strong in Japan. Proud, sensitive and covetous, and obstinately confident in her yet unhumbled military power even in the face of an unfriendly world, she is still far from that condition of a change of heart necessary to a right-about-face in her policy of aggressiveness toward her weaker neighbors.

True, the boycott is getting unendurable. Its pressure is slowing up the life-blood in the industrial arteries of Japan. Because of it, Japan is seeing her largest, most natural, and most necessary market, which she thought she had preponderatingly and safely secured to herself while competition was out of the running during the Great War, surely turning back to America and Europe for its goods, while her own products, at cheaper prices, and often better suited to the market, are branded, with scorn and hate, as "low-grade goods." In the large ports, guilds are establishing Market Introducing Bureaus to enable their merchants to get into first-hand touch with American and European manufacturers, and assist these manufacturers to produce goods specially suited in price and material to the China market, that the depleted stocks of Chinese merchants who will not buy from Japan may be replenished. This means that the boycott is taking for Japan a permanent form—not only temporary inability

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of Japanese to sell goods in China, but a complete capturing of the market by competitor nations.

Japan, then, has again offered to open negotiations with China over the return of Tsingtao, by justice, China's own territory, to China; accompanying the offer with dire and sundry threats in event it is not accepted. Japan's idea of negotiating, we may believe from all previous precedents, would be to bargain back to China something that already belongs to her in the line of "economic resources" or a nominal equal partnership in the Tsingtao-Tsinan Railway for more tangible, more profitable and less troublesome considerations somewhere else. We have lived on the spot and talked with Japanese and Chinese officials by the score; we have seen a Japanese-drawn map of Tsingtao with the "kernel" of the port which has been converted through liquidation, seizure and purchase into an uninterrupted stretch of Japanese-owned property, bounded off in red for an "exclusive Japanese concession," the remaining "shell" of rocky hills and sand-dunes to be returned in event Japan was ultimately forced to concede something; we have talked with Japanese merchants and "squatters" and noted the confidence with which they are promoting their plans to substantively own and economically control the resources and property of the disputed region; and we are convinced that Japan has no intention of giving anything that means anything or is worth anything back without an unseverable string tied to it.

The Chinese government is fully aware of all this. What, then, should China now do in the matter? The present dilemma is China's as well as Japan's. As long as the Peace Treaty had not yet gone into force and there was hope that the Shantung clause might, through the influence of America, actually be revised, China did the right thing in refusing to compromise her position by being in any way drawn into negotiations with Japan. The Peace Treaty is now an accomplished fact, with Japan, backed by England, France, Italy, Germany and the smaller signatories, unequivocally given the Shantung award under the professed verbal assurance that it is to be returned to China; with China, because of the injustice of that award, out of the Treaty Pact; and with America, her most consistant and powerful friend, in large part because of her sympathy with China, also out. There is no more now to be gained by refusal to enter into negotiations with Japan. The plea of the Patriotic Unions that no negotiations should be had with the oppressor, but that the boycott lid should be screwed on tighter and tighter until Japan, in unconditional capitulation, gives Tsingtao back openly and without bargain-

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ning, is impracticable. No nation which posseses pride and patriotism can be forced so far. Nor is the view that the Foochow matter must be settled first altogether pertinent.

That the Chinese government is stalling for time, and also willing to use the factor of public opinion in aiding its diplomacy is evident from the telegrams sent out from the capital to the provinces asking advice on the question of the opening of negotiations. The replies which are coming back, and the telegrams of the People's Unions, are, of course, opposed to any discussion with Japan. They represent the radical patriotic element—the element which must be thanked for saving China during the crisis of the past year.

The usefulness of the radical element is now perhaps past. But the government must not attempt to ignore the patriotic unions in its diplomacy. It must attempt to win them from radicalism to practicalism and enlist their backing. Without the backing of an immense public jealous of its rights and sovereignty the Chinese government is lost in any diplomatic contest with Japan. There is one way in which, we believe, the backing of the people can be gained in entering upon negotiations with Japan. These organized citizens have lots of common sense. They know that in a secret diplomatic meet between a few Chinese and Japanese officials the Chinese people would have to pay for the lost stakes. But let the Chinese government accept the proffer of Mr. Obata on the unswerving stipulation that, as a necessary concession to the popular interest in the matter vitally affecting the independence and dignity of every citizen of China, and in accord with the ideals of the "new diplomacy" which the Allies have promised are ushered in with the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations, the negotiations be held publicly and openly, and that any decision reached through secret discussions shall be previously and in toto declared null and void,—and the Chinese government will have the fervent backing of a patriotic people and the moral aid of a sympathetic world in the conference.

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Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

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and

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This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: China, Japan and Siberia

References: Pp. 12-14,16,23.

Questions: 1. What fear is expressed regarding Japan's plans in Siberia? 2. What have been China's relations with the Bolsheviki in Siberia? Give instances. 3. Why are the Russians anxious to promote Chinese neutrality? 4. What have been the relations of Japan and the Siberian Bolsheviki? 5. Of what significance are the comments of Mr. Osaki regarding Japan's policy in Siberia? 6. What does Mr. Osaki think the effect of this policy will be on Japan's reputation?

Topic 2: America's New Minister to Peking

References: Pp. 5.

Questions: 1. Whom does Mr. Crane succeed? 2. What business and political experience has he had? 3. In what way is he well fitted for his new work in the Orient? 4. What diplomatic position has he previously filled?

Topic 3: American Engineers and the Chinese Eastern Railway

References: Pp. 2-3.

Questions: 1. For what reason was an American Railway Commission sent to the Orient? 2. What is the Allied Technical Board? 3. Give reasons why the Russians may or may not care for further help in managing their railroads. 4. What reason has China for wishing help with the Eastern Railway? 5. What is the danger feared from General Semenoff's troops?

2. National Affairs

Topic 1: The Jewish Colony at Kaifeng

References: Pp. 6, 8, 10-12.

Questions: 1. When was this colony presumably founded? 2. What object would the writer of one of the tablets referred to have in asserting that the teaching of the Jews and Confucianists were identical? 3. In what other places have the Jews lived in China? 4. How did Europe learn that there was a Jewish colony in Kaifeng? 5. What would cause the Chinese to think the Jews were Mohammedans? 6. Name and carefully discuss the two interesting conclusions reached by Dr. Tenney. Do you agree with them? Why?

Topic 2: Books on the Far East in 1919

References: Pp. 19-20, 22-24.

Questions: 1. Compare the number of books on the Far East in 1918 and 1919. What does this show? 2. What, particularly, has directed the attention of students to the Far East? 3. Which of the books here referred to strike you as being most important? Why? 4. Note carefully the topics mentioned by the writer in the last paragraph and use one or more of them as subject for study and class discussion.

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Railway Unification in China

References: Pp. 1-3

Questions: 1. What is the importance of the year 1906 in the history of China's railways. 2. What is meant by "gauges"; "couplers?" 3. Of the differences mentioned on page 2 which is the most fundamental? Why? 4. What is the purpose of the Commission on Railway Technics? 5. In what field has there been unification? 6. Has it been successful? 7. Write down what you consider to be the three chief causes for the lack of unification in technical and engineering standards. 8. Why do the Chinese want the Allied Technical Board for the Chinese Eastern Railway retained? 9. Is the chief reason economic or political?

Topic 2: Paper Money during the War

References: Pp. 42-44

Questions: 1. What is meant by the word "money?" 2. Is paper currency money? 3. How much paper money has been issued by the 30 principal countries of the world since 1914? 4. How much has been issued by the Bolshevik government of Russia? 5. What effect do you think this large issue of paper money has had upon prices? 6. What effect has it had upon those who are in debt; upon those who are creditors? 7. In many cases war has brought an increase of paper money. Why?

Topic 3: Yangtze River Conservancy

References: P. 30. Two items.

Questions: 1. What is Captain Dollar's opinion of the future of the Yangtze? 2. Do you think that he is right? 3. What proposal is being made for the improvement of the Yangtze River? 4. During how many months of the year can large boats reach Hankow? 5. It has been said in America that it is better to build railways parallel to the Mississippi River than to improve the river. Have you ever heard this said about the Yangtze? 6. Can you suggest any way of answering this question for the Yangtze?

Topic 4: American Investments in Other Countries

References: P. 3.

Questions: 1. What are the four conditions named for the granting of loans from America? 2. Does the writer believe that the American government will interfere in foreign loans or that these conditions represent the opinions of business men? 3. Which of the four conditions are fulfilled by China; which are not? 4. If these conditions must be fulfilled, how does it happen that China has succeeded in borrowing money during the past three years?

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A Review of the Chinese Political and Social Condition

BY PRESIDENT HSU SHIH-CHANG

H. E. Hsu Shih-chang, President of the Republic of China, gave an address on February 28, in a reception to all the high civil officials and military officers in his office. In the address he reviewed the international situation and China's position. President Hsu strives to keep himself informed as to what is going on in other parts of the world and maintains a staff of secretaries who translate important articles and books in foreign languages for his information. The following address was translated into English by the Peking Daily News.

"One year has elapsed since I was elected President, and most of the difficulties and obstacles before me have been removed. As this is the commencement of another Lunar year, I am glad to have the privilege to meet you here and talk with you about the situation of the country. The first thing to claim our attention is our diplomatic situation. Since the 18th century the policy of all the countries of the world has been the maintenance of the "balance of power." Various alliances were formed and military preparations were made. The result was the recent worldwide war; the maps of thirteen European countries have been altered, and nine new nations have sprung into existence. There is now a demand for a change of policy, and according to the 14 Articles declared in the Peace Conference by President Wilson, hereafter all diplomatic dealings should be open and sincere. It is unnecessary to say that we will follow the diplomatic policy of all other nations. We must act carefully lest seeds of a future war should be sown. To work for the welfare of our own country means the preservation of the peace of the world.

"We have noticed that it was on account of the desire to improve their economic conditions that the nations of Europe plunged into a life and death struggle. But what have we done to improve the economic condition of our people? A thorough reform should therefore be introduced in the civil administration. If the officials would devote themselves to the study of the condition of the people and devise means to promote the commerce and industry of their respective localities there would be a great difference in the near future. High officials should try to make use of the talents of their subordinates, who should be assured of the permanency of their respective posts. The police organization should be improved, otherwise there will never be peace and order in the country. It is imperative for us to curtail the military expenses, but for the defence of the country and the suppression of local bandits, we should maintain an effective army. I have been twenty years in the military service, and I have great confidence in the bravery and discipline of our men. Should we improve the military organization, we will be able to offer a decent front to any aggressors and defend effectively all our frontiers. As we have a lengthy coast line, it is imperative that an effcient fleet should be maintained. In a word, I have decided to make this a great industrial country, and maintain a sufficient army and navy for the purpose.

"There is no doubt that we are on the brink of bankruptcy. All kinds of revenue have dwindled down to nothing, while the military expenses have increased tremendously. When the Budget of the 5th Fiscal Year was promulgated, it could not be enforced. For the 6th and 7th years there was a deficit of more than $100,000.000 each. Instead of improving the situation has become worse. According to the Ministry of Finance, the deficit for the 8th Year Budget was no less than $240,000,000, which was reduced by Parliament to $55,000,000; but owing to the unsettled condition of the country it is feared that it will be impossible to make both ends meet. Of course, it is a suicidal policy to drag on a miserable existence by means of foreign loans. We must appeal to the conscience of all officials and people. Excessive taxation will not save the country. The only means I can devise is to exercise unsparingly the retrenchment policy. Before the war there were plenty of funds in the exchequers of every European nation, but every one of them has experienced financial difficulties. Although defeated and exhausted in every way, there is no fear of a national bankruptcy in Germany. We have noticed that in Europe people have tried to live as economically as possible. Our nation is poverty-stricken, and yet our officials have squandered their money heedlessly in feastings and all kinds of luxuries. Orders have from time to time been issued giving them timely warnings, but they have not been heeded.

"As soon as the financial situation is improved, the first thing to be done is to improve our system of communications. In comparison with the United States and the European countries, our railways are nothing, hence the failure to promote industry and commerce. In other countries the telegraphic rates are much cheaper than ours, and the telephone

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system has been introduced to every corner of the land. With a population of 400,000,000 the mail handled by the post office are only 500,000,000 per year; while in Sweden where population is under 5,000,000, the mail matters handled are 350,000,000. matter Navigation enterprises in the country are only in a stage of infancy. Since the inauguration of the Republic the construction of Nanking-Hunan and Lung-Hai Railways have ceased indefinitely. Attempts have been made to encourage the Postal Saving Banks and Mandates have been promulgated for the construction of highways all over the country, but nothing practical bas been achieved.

"It is imperative that we should make this a constitutional country. For several years the judiciary has been made a separate and independent department but both the people and the government have always interfered with its independence. If things should continue at this rate it is feared that in future there will bo no protection for the life and property of the people and the courts will lose their credit with the people. Educational enterprises have hitherto been discouraged. Although the form of the state has undergone considerable changes, the doctrines of Confucius have from time immemorial found suitable for the people of this nation. Our principle of education should be Confucianism. The promotion of industry and commerce should always engage our attention. In Europe there are urgent demands for labour, material and foodstuffs. All these we can easily supply; but what steps have we taken to avail ourselves of the opportunity? In America more than 840,000,000 acres of land have been cultivated, and the produce amounts to more than $7,000,000,000. But in this country there are only about 40,000,000 farmers. and every year there is famine in some part of the country. It has been estimated that more than 300,000,000 *mou* of land lying waste, which can be converted into rich rice fields. There are less than 1,000 companies registered in the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and among them there are only 200 taking up agricultural enterprises. Hereafter encouragements shall be given to the promoters of various enterprises in connection with afforestation, construction of harbors, and reclamation of waste lands. It is said that owing to the lack of funds it is unadvisable to start industrial enterprises on a large scale; but the point is that if we remain inactive there will be no hope of obtaining power and wealth. The above are but a few points which I have been anxious to bring to your notice. and it is hoped that you will cooperate with me so as to make this a great nation, etc."

News from North China

The secretaries of the Cabinet gave a tea party to the Chinese and foreign journalists in the Cabinet's Office on Wednesday afternoon.

Captain James Ross, Deputy Postal Commissioner in Tientsin, has received promotion to the Acting Commissionership in Taiyuan, Shansi.

Mr. Pastor, Spanish Minister, who has recently recovered from a sickness lasting six months, is going to Japan in a fortnight for recuperation of his health.

March 3 being the birthday of former Emperor Hsuan Tung, the President dispatched the Master of

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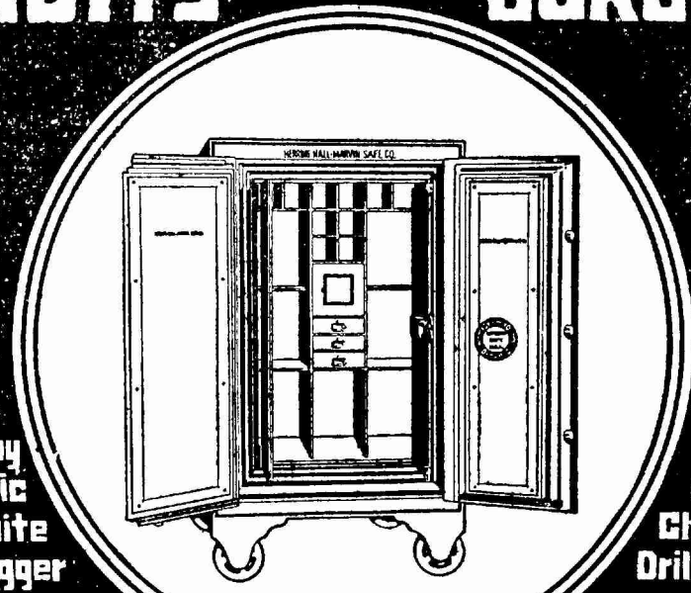

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Ceremonies to his residence to express congratulations.

Count Ahlefeldt, Danish Minister at Peking, will leave Peking in two months time for Warsaw, Poland, to which country he has been appointed Minister.

C. E. Boswell, who is in charge of the foreign department of the *New York Sun*, is due in Peking the first part of this month. Mr. Boswell will spend some time in China.

Hsu En-yuan, vice-president of the Chinese-American Bank, has left for Shanghai where he will study the financial conditions. He is expected to return to North China in a fortnight.

Tien Wen-lien, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, has been allowed by the President to resign from that office, and is now devoting all his time to the Ministry of the Interior.

Mrs. C. R. Bennett entertained at tea Monday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Roland Clough, who has recently come to Peking from Vladivostok. Mr. Clough is with the International Bank in Russia.

Beilby Alston, the new British Minister at Peking, is expected to arrive in Peking about the middle of April. Upon his arrival, Mr. Lampson, Charge d'Affaires, will leave for England on furlough.

A lecture by Edgar Peirce Allen on "Art Appreciation" will be given this afternoon at the British Legation Theatre under the auspices of the School of Painting and Design of the Peking Institute of Fine Arts.

The annual business meeting of the International Anti-Opium Association will be held in the rooms of the International Press Club in Peking this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. Many members are expected to attend the meeting.

Prime Minister Chin Yun-peng tendered his resignation last Saturday, and at the urging of the President, has withdrawn his letter of resignation. The present Cabinet may be temporarily maintained for a while yet.

J. E. das Chagas, the secretary of the Portugese legation, who received the Fourth Class Chia Ho Decoration some time ago, has recently been awarded by the Chinese government the Chai Ho Decoration of the Third Class.

The third session of the Peking Parliament was opened on March 1, but as the majority of the members have not yet returned to Peking on account of the new year holidays it was decided to hold the first meeting on the 15 instant.

Claims against Germany for losses sustained by the Chinese at Tsingtao are being made by 1,548 merchants and shopkeepers, their indemnity bill totaling $19,123,994.42. The claims have been referred to the Ministry of Finance for consideration.

Rev. Father Fleury, procuror of the Tientsin Roman Catholic Mission, left on Wednesday morning for Shanghai, whence he will sail for Switzerland. Rev. Fleury has been in Tientsin for many years, and is now returning home on a six month's furlough.

A committee of Chinese and foreign ladies, headed by Madame Lou Tseng-tsiang, will hold an exhibition of fine arts, at the returned students' club on March 19, 20 and 21. The profit will be for sanitary installation of the Yen Tze Tung Orphanage.

J. B. Powell, manager and editor of the *Millard's Review*, after staying in Peking and Tientsin for nearly a month, left for Shanghai on Tuesday morning. During his stay in North China, he was entertained by both Chinese and foreign friends.

T. S. Yeh and J. C. Ho, secretaries of the President's Office, entertained to dinner J. B. Powell, Frazier Hunt, (of the *Chicago Tribune*), Joseph Timmons, of the Universal Press, and Mr. Batchelder Acting Commercial Attache of the American legation, last Sunday noon.

A representative of students of Japan is on his way to Peking with the object of removing misunderstandings between the Chinese and Japanese peoples, according to reports from Tokyo. Efforts are being made by the liberal elements in the Capital to give him a fair hearing.

After spending two hours in jail, two Salvation Army evangelists, who were taken into custody for breaking General Yang I-te's anti-street-speaking police ordinance, were released upon the intercession of the foreign Salvation Army authorities on Monday evening. A fine of one dollar was imposed on the two men.

Several hundred persons participated in the postponed Washington Birthday ball held in the A. B. C. Club yesterday evening in Tientsin. Stanley Williams, manager of the International Banking Corporation, was chairman of the Reception Committee. The ball was held in the banquet room on the first floor of the club.

I. C. Suez, the newly appointed Chinese Consul-General to New York, left Peking on February 29, for Shanghai whence he will sail for New York by way of San Francisco. Mr. Seuz's family will join him next summer. Prior to his appointment as New York Consul-General, Mr. Seuz was junior secretary of the Foreign Office in Peking.

Henry B. Sawyer and Charles F. Wallace, members of the firm of Stone and Webster, Boston, are now on a visit to Peking. D. J. Torrance, of the Siems-Carey Railway and Canal Company, gave an informal dinner to Messrs. Sawyer and Wallace on Thursday noon at the new *Hotel de Pekin*, to which a number of his official friends were invited.

The American Consulate-General and the *North China Star* of Tientsin, have now a Japanese landlord. The buildings occupied by the Consulate and the *Star*, situated on Rue de Paris and Rue Dillon, have been sold by L. O. McGowan, of the China American Trading Company, to the Japanese firm of Hoshino and Company, according to the *Star*.

Captain V. Fileti, Italian Consul and Administrator for the Royal Italian Concession in Tientsin, has received an official telegram notifying him of his promotion to the rank of Consul-General, and his concurrent appointment as Commendatore of the Royal Crown of Italy. Captain Fileti will leave for Italy on the first boat on which he can get booking.

C. H. Tu, editor-in-chief of the *Yi Shih Pao*, (Peking), has left for Shanghai, where he expects to remain for a week or ten days to attend to matters relative to the expansion of his newspaper. The *Yi Shih Pao* has grown remarkably in popularity and circulation during the last year and will soon be in a position to start publication in other cities besides Peking and Tientsin.

The Currency Reform Bureau has sent special delegates to Shanghai to make preparations for the establishment of the projected government mint in that port. Arrangements are understood to have been made with the Shanghai Bankers Union for the loan of a part of its premises, which will be used as the temporary headquarters of the government delegates.

At the public meeting held on Monday in the Gordon Hall, Tientsin, at which all the British residents were present, a committee was elected to carry into effect the following resolution: "That a monument on the lines of the Whitehall Cenotaph be erected by public subscription on the most central public site that the Municipal Council may be able to provide for it, preferably on Victoria Road."

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A large crowd of people of all nationalities gathered on the platform of the Chiennen Railway station in Peking on Monday morning to bid farewell to Sir John Jordan, the retiring British Minister. Just before entering the private car provided for him and after shaking hands with his friends, including the Cabinet Ministers and the Ministers of foreign legations, Sir John inspected the various guards of honor.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has appointed Messrs, Wang Chih-chang and Siu Fang-chun to draw up a scheme for the issue of industrial premium bonds for the purpose of promoting industrial enterprises. The amount of the bonds is said to be $5,000,000, and at the expiration of a period of three years they are to be repaid. Prizes will be given to the winning numbers and lots be drawn every six months.

The Tientsin Chamber of Commerce has received a communication from the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce recognizing Pien Yueh-ting as new president of the Chamber, who was elected to the position last fall. After the attempt of the Japanese Consul-General in Tientsin to remove him as head of the Chamber, an official notification was sent to the Ministry informing him of the change. The Ministry has now recognized Mr. Pien as president of the Tientsin Chamber.

Peking, March 6.

News from Central China

Invitations have been issued by the officers and crew of the *U. S. S. Villalobos* for an at home followed by dancing to be held at the Victoria Hall on next Wednesday evening.

An official has been appointed to look after opium suppress work in Hupeh. His headquarters will be in Ichang where large quantities of opium are smuggled down the Yangtze from Szechuen and its neighboring provinces.

An institute for the Chinese blind is shortly to be organized by the Hankow Chinese Benevolent Association in Hankow. The institute will be independent from government subsidy, and the funds needed are to be supplied exclusively by the association.

The model factories at Wuchang, which were run by the government to provide work for the poor, are to be opened again as sufficient funds have been received through the allocation of one third of the opium fines imposed throughout the province of Hupeh.

Only about three thousand soldiers in Hupeh have been disbanded during the past few months. All the disbanded soldiers are from the north, and all proceeded for home after they had been disbanded. So far there has been no reaction on the part of the disbanded soldiers.

The Southern military leaders in Hunan are about to conduct a wide campaign among overseas Chinese for contribution to tide over their present financial crisis. Special delegates will be sent abroad to confer with the Chinese chambers of commerce. Money is now urgently needed to pay the arrears of soldiers' pay.

One million dollars has been appropriated by Yeh Kung-cho, former Vice-Minister of Communications, and now Industrial Commissioner for the whole of China, for the establishment of a modern industrial school in Hankow. It is understood that courses in agriculture industries and commerce will be taught, and stress will be laid on vocational training.

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SHANGHAI BRANCH

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At the annual meeting of ratepayers in the British Concession of Hankow, held on March 2, a resolution was passed approving the principle of reclamation of the foreshore along the concession bund, and authorizing the British Municipal Council to take such preliminary action as may be desirable to this end.

The police authorities of Wuchang are attempting to narrow down advertising activities of both Chinese and foreigners because of the odd looking feature the posters give to the streets. Special advertising spaces will be set aside for Chinese and foreign advertisers, and posters placed elsewhere will be prohibited.

There is no news yet as to the opening of government schools in Changsha and Hunan. Private schools and missionary schools are about to be opened as usual. The Hunan-Yale College will be carried on with missionary appropriations, although the Hunan government fails to help the institution with funds as provided in a charter.

The Hankow Chinese Chamber of Commerce will hold a mass meeting to be attended by representatives from all guilds in Hankow to discuss the promotion of Chinese native goods. This is the first time that this chamber has started work along this line, the unfavorable attitude of the authorities having prevented their activities up to this time.

According to the Chinese press, the Hankow branches of the Bank of Communications showed a profit of $220,000 for the last business year, the Bank of China $240,000, the Bank of Chien Fong $160,000, and the Huangpei Bank of Industry, a new modern bank started by natives of Huangpei, native place of former President Li Yuan-hung, $140,000.

A large plantation for the cultivation of American cotton will be opened in Wuchang by former President General Li Yuan-hung, who now devotes most of his time in promoting industries following the example of Hon. Chang Chien, China's great industrial leader. General Li is also interested in the proposed Wu-Han University to be established in Wuchang.

Two special delegates from the Shantung Provincial Assembly now visiting here were given a reception by the Hupeh Provincial Assembly this week. The Shantung question was discussed, and the opinions of both hosts and guests were against direct negotiations with Japan. The former promised to persist in opposition while there is a spark of hope.

It is reported that a certain Chang in Peking and his associates are attempting to establish a brick tea factory in Hupeh. The factory will be situated at Yanglotung, the great tea collecting center in Hupeh; while the company will be in Hankow, with branches to be opened in Outer and Inner Mongolia, Tsitsihar and Suiyuan. They are now trying to raise a capital of $4,000,000.

March 1, being the sixtieth anniversary of the birthday of General Wang Chan-yuan of Hupeh, a banquet was given in his yamen at Wuchang, and besides Chinese officials, the consular officials at Hankow were guests. Part of the money gifts received was turned over by General Wang to the Chinese Benevolent Association to be used for philanthropic purposes.

Yang Tien-fu, chief of the bandits in Yunnan that captured Dr. A. L. Shelton, American missionary doctor of the Foreign Missionary Society, on December 31, has been offered virtually everything he asked from the Governor of Yunnan including pardon, military title and permission for his men to return to their homes without fear of the law if he only relives Dr. Shelton. His demand from the governor for 200 rifles and some ammunition was denied.

Handbills bearing on the Japanese loan of $5,000,000 to the Chinese government on the eve of the Chinese New Year, and direct negotiations with Japan on the Shantung question, are being distributed to the homes of Chinese in this center. Serious protest against the $5,000,000 Japanese loan has been caused in Chinese circles and the local Chinese vernacular press. Simultaneously the attitude of the other powers in refusing to make loan to the Chinese government at the present time is much lauded by the Chinese.

Forty striking looking strangers, suspected to be natives of India and dressed in a peculiar garb, men, women and children, were found living in a hotel in the Chinese city of Hankow. They said they were Persian refugees from Vladivostok bound for home, but what brought them here is still unknown. Prior to this discovery, four of them were seen wandering from shop to shop in the concessions with a view of buying articles of all sorts but never buying, and in several instances things have been missed after a visit from these gentlemen.

About one hundred American and Chinese missionaries from Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang attended the tri-annual Diocesan Synod of the American Church Mission held in Boone University campus in Wuchang on March 1-3. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Logan H. Roots of Hankow presided on the occasion, and numerous problems concerning the educational and religious work of the mission were discussed. Among those present were members of the Boone University staff, the Rev. W. C. Yui, father of David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of Chinese Y. M. C. A. National Committee, and T. C. Jowe, father of Peter S. Jowe *of Millard's Review*.

Hankow, March, 6, 1920.

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12-075

News From Honan

Wang Yin Ch'wan was appointed Civil Governor of Honan by a presidential mandate.

A White horse and valuable articles were given to Magistrate of Hweihsien by the president of China because of his earnestness in performing his duties.

A fire took place in the T'ung Jen T'ang Dispensary of Kaifeng and three houses had been burned before the fire was put out.

Hsu Chung Ch'eng and Yu Ch'ing P'an, delegates of the Shantung People's Conference and members of Shantung Provincial Assembly, have arrived in Kaifeng to discuss Shantung questions with Honan Province.

A telegram was sent jointly by Chief of Administration, Financial, Educational and Foreign Commissioners, Chief of River Affairs Office, and Tao Yin Kaifeng asking for the non-appointment of new military Governor to Honan so as to relieve the critical situation of this province.

General Wu Pei Fu, a native of Shantung and a well known military man in Hunan, dispatched a telegram to President Hsu and Prime Minister Chin, asking them to withdraw Wu Kwang Hsin's army from Honan and to proclaim that military Governor Chao be not removed unreasonably The reasons are: the unpopularity of the Anfu Club and the dangers to replace a military Governor by an anfu man, the popularity of General Chao and the unproperness of Wu Kwang Hsin to take the former's position by force, the ambition of General Wu to be military Governor, the failure of the Manchu Dynasty and Yuan Shih Kai, the unsuitables of militarism worship and the impossibility of monopolizing the whole country by one faction. This telegram was also sent to various provinces. T. J. K.

Taikang, Honan, March 3, 1920.

Who's Who in China

Hsia Chin-hsi, Secretary of the Tientsin Chamber of Commerce, the Imprisoned Tientsin Patriotic Leader

12-076

Mr. Hsia Chin-hsi has been called the "brains of the Patriotic Movement in Tientsin." His importance to the movement has not been overlooked by the authorities determined to stamp out the boycott, as he was among the first group of leaders to be seized and placed in solitary confinement upon the reactionary ascendency of the last week of January.

Mr. Hsia is a worthy representative of the more substantial element among the patriots. As the capable secretary of the Tientsin Chinese General Chamber of Commerce into whose hands practically all the affairs of the Chamber were entrusted by his chief, Pien Yueh-ting, president of the chamber, Mr. Hsia wielded immense influence in the merchant community. It was largely through his efforts that the merchants of Tientsin and North China joined whole-heartedly in the patriotic labors of the students, and lent such strength to the movement as it has attained in no other section of the country.

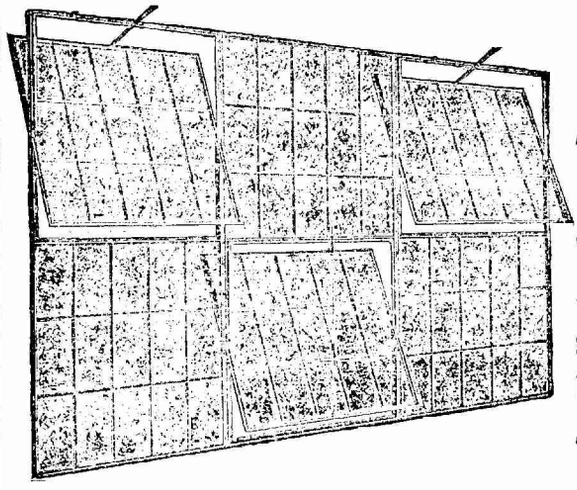
Mr. Hsia advocated a boycott in deed, as well as in name. Effectiveness was his motto, and he always held that whatever policy could not be made effective, had better be dispensed with. The excellent organization of the Tientsin mass-meeting, which in spite of the high tension of the time was carried out in absolute order, and yet with telling results, was largely due to him. Taking the patriotic spirit in flood tide, he turned it into the channels which made the boycott so effective in the chief port of North China that Japanese dealers were driven to hysterical protests and threats, and Japanese diplomatic representatives after flooding the Chinese authorities with communications on the subject, finally succeeded in placing requisite pressure upon them to force them to risk the most drastic measures in suppression of the movement. The details of the struggle are already familiar to the readers of MILLARD'S REVIEW.

Through it all, however, Mr. Hsia fought consistently against the tendency among the students to go to excess. When he heard of the action of the students in detaining over night and the following morning of January 24, attempting to parade on the street a merchant in whose shop student searchers had been beaten by Japanese, he was very much troubled, and apprehending serious consequences, proceeded with friends to the Civil Governor's yamen to explain the matter to Governor Tsao. Shortly after coming out of the official grounds on his way home, his party was surrounded by gendarmes of Commissioner Yang I-teh, and taken into custody. Mr. Hsia was placed in solitary confinement in an unknown place, and has been allowed no visitors, not even those of his immediate family.

Mr. Hsia is a graduate of the Tientsin Commercial School and the Chihli Law School, and a practicing Barrister-at-Law before the Tientsin Higher and Local Courts. His combined commercial and law training make him especially fitted to handle the complicated business of a large Chinese Chamber of Commerce. In 1914 he was the delegate of the Chinese chambers to the International Conference of Chambers of Commerce held in Japan. At that time he received a silver medal from the Japanese government.

On his return he became Secretary of the Tientsin Chamber, which position he has held ever since, through several administrations. He was active in relief work at the time of the Tientsin flood, and in recognition of his services was offered the Seventh Class Chia Hou decora-

ONE UNIT OF THE KAHN SYSTEM OF FIRE-PROOF CONSTRUCTION



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ton by President Li Yuan-hung. He refused this, and later was offered the Sixth Class, which honor he also declined to accept, saying that he felt it undemocratic to accept decorations.

He was active in the organization of the People's Union shortly after the out-break of the students against traitorous officials in Peking last year, and became its Second Secretary, as well as acting as Chairman of the Executive Committee. He was a member of the Mass meeting Committee.

Just preceding the official suppression of the People's Union, he was made its Special Representative.

U. C.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

March 4. Ataman Kalmikoff arrested inside Manchurian border by Chinese authorities.——Charles R. Crane, well known Chicago financier, appointed to succeed Dr. Reinsch as United States minister to China.

March 5. Dispatch from Yunnanfu says rescue party has started to rescue Dr. Shelton.——United States government asks Peking government if appointment of Charles R. Crane is acceptable.

March 6. News reports say military governors of Fengtien, Kiangsu, Chihli, Honan, Szechuen, Hupeh, Shantung and Kiangsi have decided to form a league, whose policy will be to dissolve both parliaments in addition to strengthening their own positions.

March 7. Peking dispatch states league of military governors, through General Tsao Kun, Tuchun of Chihli, has presented the following demands to Peking government: withdrawal of Wu Kwan-hsin's troops from Honan; immediate payment of military expenses to Honan Army; no charges to be made against any officers of the province and no change in the personnel of the provincial administration. ——Bandits in Yunnan reported to be fleeing to the border mountains with Dr. Shelton.

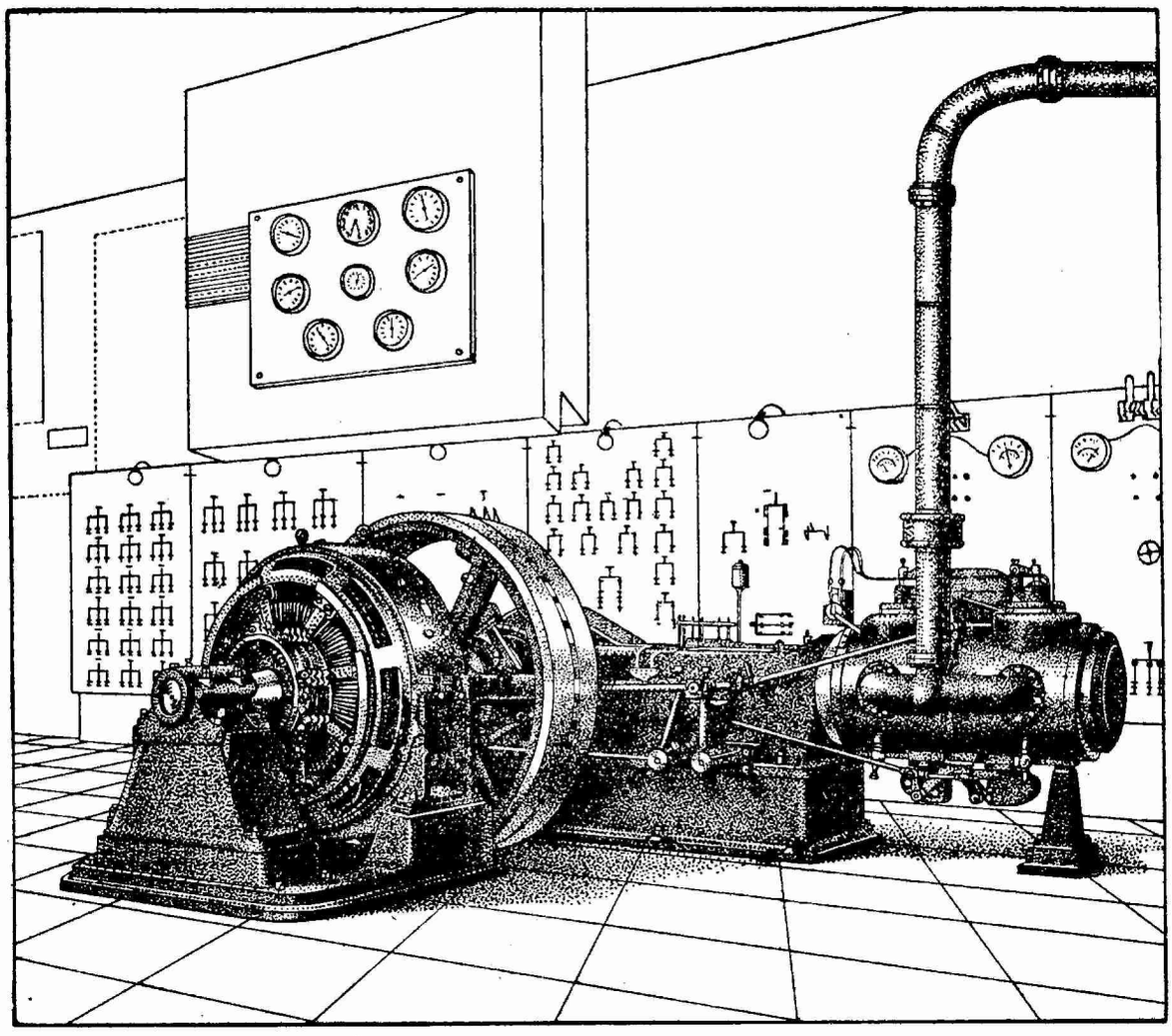
March 9. Peking government accepts demands of military governors and orders withdrawal of Wu Kwan-hsin's troops Honan.——Appointment of Beilby Francis Alston as British Minister to Peking announced.

March 10. Northern naval squadron at Amoy revolts joining the Southern navy.—— News report states Peking is floating $20,000,000 in Tokio with the receipts of the Peking-Hankow railway offered as security.—Northern government notifies legations that Likin tax will soon be abolished and duty on imports raised.

SIBERIA

March 6. Vladivostok advices say Japanese have been asked again to withdraw from Russian territory and a protest lodged against their intervention.

March 9. Bolsheviks seek to establish buffer state between Soviet empire and Far East, Japan supporting the plan, according to cable advices.



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JAPAN

March 7. Tokio election to be held May 10.

March 10. Japanese Ambassador to United States says Japan will pursue unswerving course toward Shantung.

GENERAL

March 4. Jack Dempsey, world's heavy weight boxing champion, and manager indicted for conspiracy to evade military service in California.——Sir. John Jordan, British minister to China, leaves for home and retirement.——Republicans announce Democrats have been won to treaty reservations.

March 5. Announcement made of candidacy of U. S. Attorney General Palmer for Democratic presidential nomination.——English profiteering committee reports excessive charges on motor fuel existing in London on large scale.—Wilson stands firm on refusal to enter agreement on Adriatic settlement.——French railway strike cripples provisions deliveries and motors may be requisitioned.

March 6. Constantinople telegrams tells of the massacre of 16,000 Armenians at Marash by Turks. ——French rail strike ends, workers getting no wages for lost time.——British Labor representative reject Irish Home Rule bill.

March 7. France makes two reservations to Economic Council of League of Nations, refusing to exert pressure on the Russian border states conclude peace with the Soviet government and omitting any sanction to withdrawal of German revenue from reparations commission to pay interest on German foreign loans.——Lloyd George said to predict own fall within six months.

March 8. Turkish cabinet falls further aggravating present stuation.——British war criminals list includes mostly submarine commanders and crews. ——British 5¾ percent loan bonds go over with showing greater than expected.

March 9. Washington dispatch forecasts an early unfavorable vote on treaty.——Allies discuss sending powerful reinforcements to Turkey to prevent further massacres.——Resolution introduced into United States Senate to prevent extension of foreign loans without body's endorsement.——Portuguese cabinet resigns.

March 10. Heavy storm sweeps east coast of America resulting in floods in Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware.——Invasion of Persia, India and China urged by Trotsky, Russian Bolshevist commissioner. ——Hoover out of U. S. presidential race but McAdoo in.——Secretary Daniels announces program for larger American Navy if treaty of peace is not ratified.——President Wilson holds Allies first decision on Adriatic question should hold.

Men and Events

Frederick O'Brien, has resigned his position with the *Manila Times*, and has returned to the United States.

Ray H. Skelton, C.E., professor of Railway Engineering at Pei Yang University, Tientsin, was visiting in Shanghai last week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Lane and J. S. Potter of Andersen, Meyer & Co., Shanghai, departed for Manila on the *s. s. Empress of Asia*, on Wednesday, March 10, on a short trip.

R. F. Hall, formerly connected with Fearon, Daniel and Company in Shanghai and Tientsin, has resigned his position and is now connected with the American Paint and Products Company of Tientsin.

N. A. Thompson, Jr., of the Standard Oil Company, Shanghai, who has been to America on leave the last six months returned- to Shanghai on the S. S. *Ecuador*, on Wednesday, Marce 10. Mrs. Thompson accompanied him.

W. F. Lowell, representative of the Saco-Lowell Company, cotton milling machinery manufacturers, returned to Shanghai on the *s. s. Empress of Asia* after a four month's trip in the United States. He was accompanied by Mrs. Lowell.

A. H. Fairchild, manager of the Asiatic division of W. R. Grace and Company, New York, arrived in Shanghai on the *Empress of Asia*, Tuesday, March 9. Mr. Fairchild will remain in China for one month. He is a former resident of Shanghai.

Word has been received here that the marriage took place of Loren J. Mead of the Standard Oil Company, Shanghai, and Miss Alma Plavan at Santa Ana, California, on February 23. Mr. and Mrs. Mead are planning to return to China in the early spring.

Thomas H. Yu, Chinese secretary of the Advertising Club of China, and S. D. Fann, discussed Chinese and foreign names and the philosophy of the use of Chinese characters in hong names, at the last meeting of the Advertising Club of China held at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. on Wednesday evening, March 9.

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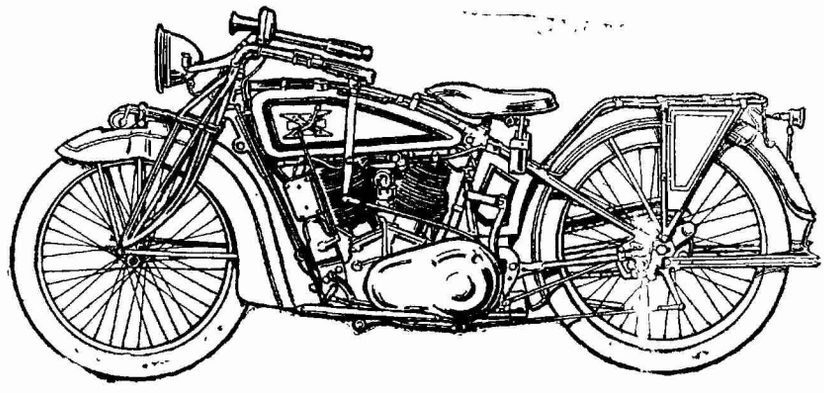

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Among those returning to Shanghai on the *s.s. Empress of Asia* on Tuesday, March 9 were: E. M. Sutliff of the American Trading Company, accompanied by Mrs. Sutliff; Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Nichols; J. E. Inch of the Shanghai Garage Company; A. G. Loehr, U. S. Consul, and Mrs. Loehr; and Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Honigsberg.

The following men have arrived in the East to be connected with the Koster Company, importers of barrels, and cooperage, equipment, with offices at different points in the East: Roger W. Conant and E. A. Meyerink to be stationed in Shanghai; Earl Gay and N. C. Mann, who will go to Java; and A P. Berry to be located in Colombo.

C. T. Wang, one of the Chinese delegates at the Peace Conference at Paris, who has been in Shanghai for several months will attend the National Convention of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. in Tientsin, April 1 to 9, as a delegate of the Shanghai association. Dr. Wang was a charter member of the first Y. M. C. A. organization formed in China in 1895.

Hsung Shi-ling, of Tientsin, China, director of the Bureau of Flood Relief and Conservancy presented to Sir John Jordan, retiring British Minister just prior to his departure from Peking, three Chinese gifts with a special "point" to them. The presents consisted of a leopard skin from Manchuria, a bolt of silk from Shantung Province and a wood carving from Fukien Province.

Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau, professor at Tsing Hua College, Peking, is publishing a second edition of his recent book "China's New Constitution and New International Problem." There has been a great demand for the book especially among Chinese students. The new issue will also contain the texts of the 1912 Nanking Provisional Constitution and the 1914 Amended Provisional Constitution.

The Word's Chinese Students' Federation, Shanghai, is asked to secure the services of a foreign lady teacher at a monthly salary of $200.00 for giving private instructions in a Chinese family in North China on the English Language, Mathematics, History, etc., as taught in Western grammar schools. All instructions must be given in English. Applications should be addressed to P. K. Chu, the general secretary.

"The Fundamentals of Representative Government," was the subject of an address delivered by W. Stafford Levinson, British barrister, on Friday, March 12, at a meeting of the Saturday Club, at the Carlton Cafe, David Z. T. Yui of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. also spoke. J. A. Thomas, vice-president of the Chinese American Bank, which will open branches throughout the United States and China presided.

Dr. Reinsch, former American Minister to Peking, recently addressed the China Society of America in New York at which he discussed the Chinese question from a rather different standpoint. He used as his subject, "America's Stake in China." "The more special stake which America has in China is the confidence and trust, the good will and friendship universally felt for us by the Chinese people," stated Dr. Reinsch and he went on to point out how necessary it was not only for the United States, but the world as a whole, that this confidence and trust should remain unshaken.

12-081

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The Chinese government has conferred the Ta Chao Decoration Second Class with Ribbon upon E. B. Bruce, Pacific Development Corporation; Galen F. Stone, Hayden, Stone and Company; Charles H. Wiggin, Chase National Bank; V. Meyer, Andersen, Meyer and Company. These are said to be the highest decorations conferred upon foreign merchants by the Chinese government.

The funeral took place at the Bubbling Well cemetery, Shanghai, on Sunday afternoon, March 7, of Dr. T. T. Wang, former Chinese Educational Commissioner in the United States, who was murdered in Washington, D. C., a year ago. Memorial services were conducted for Dr. Wang previous to the funeral at the Church of Our Saviour, Dixwell Road. The Rev. P. N. Chu officiated.

Judge C. S. Lobingier has gone to Canton to hold a long deferred session of the United States Court at Canton. The docket there includes the following cases:

Shewan Tomes & Co. v. Paget Cause No. 767
In re Estate of John M. Swan, deceased, Cause No. 925
In re Estate of Hans Jensen von Qualen, deceased, Cause No. 698.

The Judge will stop enroute in Manila and make an inspection of China prisoners in Bilibid and also endeavor to arrange for the publication at the Philippine Government Printing Plant of a much needed volume reporting the decisions of the United States Court.

Dr. Wm. H. Lacy, manager of the Methodist Publishing House, and Mrs. Lacy have recently returned from Peking, where they have been in attendance at the Central Conference of Eastern Asia of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This conference consisted of 104 delegates from the nine conferences of China, Japan and Korea. Dr. Lacy was again elected secretary, a position which he has held continuously since the first session of the conference in 1887. Dr. and Mrs. Lacy were happy in having three of their sons as fellow delegates: one each from Foochow, Yenping and Kiangsi annual conferences.

Docteur Poupelain, French naval surgeon and research expert in tropical diseases attached to the Pasteur Institute located at Chengtu, Szechuen Province, China, is in Shanghai on his way home to Paris on leave of absence. Dr. Poupelain has been in China for eleven years and in that time has made many notable contributions to medical science. The Pasteur Institute at Chengtu has developed a special vaccine for smallpox which is said to be the most effective in the world. It is taken from the water-buffalo. Last year the institute produced vaccine for nearly 200,000 Chinese in Szechuen province.

Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan and company, bankers and financiers of New York, and party have arrived in Japan to discuss with the bankers of that conntry plans for making effective the proposed consortium to assist China in her development. The party will probably remain in Japan for three weeks and will proceed from there to Peking for a longer stay. Included in the party are: Mrs. Lamont, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Lynch Williams, Martin Egan, Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Richard Wood Randolph, Dr. John A McCreery, J. Ross Tillford. Thomas F. Millard, who came out at the same time as the party, left them in Japan and is now stopping at the Astor House, Shanghai

Prof. A. Heinz, who has been professor of mathematics at Tsing Hua College, accompanied by Mrs. Heinz will depart soon for America on a year's leave of absence. While absent from China, Prof. Robert M. Bruce, head of the department of mathematics of Boston University, will have charge of instruction in mathematics at Tsing Hua College. Prof. Heinz will occupy Prof. Bruce's position at Boston University and in addition will attend the graduate school of Harvard University. Prof. G. H. Danton, professor of German at Tsing Hua College, will also be absent from China for the coming year and will exchange places with Prof. McGlouth, head of the German department of the University of New York City. Miss E. M. Bader and Miss J. M. Kelly will also be absent in America on leave of absence and C. B. Malone and Miss F. Van Benscoten, who are now in America, will return in September to Tsing Hua.

American Consular Building, Tientsin, Purchased by Japanese

Another argument for the purchase of permanent consular property in China by the American government was given in Tientsin, China last week when the premises occupied by the American Consulate and also the *North China Star*, the American newspaper at Tientsin were purchased by Hoshino and Company, a Japanese concern. The buildings were owned by the China-American Trading Company, an American firm of which L. O. McGowan is president. The price paid for the property, according to the *North China Star*, was Tls. 105,000. Immediately upon taking possession, the Japanese notified Stuart J. Fuller, American Consul-General, that the premises must be vacated in six months. The *Star* has a three year's lease and will not be forced to move immediately.

American Chamber Entertains New Chinese-American Bank Managers

Nearly 100 members of the American Chamber of Commerce of China, Shanghai, attended a dinner at the Union Club of China, on Wednesday evening, March 10, in honor of J. A. Thomas, American vice-president of the new Chinese American Bank and Hsu En-yuan, Chinese vice-president. J. Harold Dollar, president of the Chamber, presided, and amoug the guests were: Capt. Robert Dollar of San Francisco and Thomas F. Millard, former editor of *Millard's Review*, who is in China on a brief business trip. Addresses were delivered by the chairman, Mr. Thomas and Mr. Hsu. In addition to the Americans present, there were also several prominent members of the Chinese business community. The addresses dealt with the new bank which is the first example in China of Chinese and American financial cooperation in the same institution.

Captain Dollar's Advice to Young Men

Captain Robert Dollar, head of the Dollar shipping and lumber interests in America and the Orient and also influential in many of the larger American financial interests that are developing closer relations between China and America, in an address before the American Song Service on Sunday, March 7, offered the following advice to young men who have ambitions to become successful:

1—Get up at six o'clock in the morning.

2—Read a few verses from the Bible immediately after you get up. If six o'clock doesn't give you sufficient time get up ten minutes before six.

3—Don't drink intoxicating liquors.

4—Don't smoke.

5—Be dependable. If you make a promise be sure to live up to your promise. This is the only way to build up confidence in yourself and to acquire a wide circle of friends.

6—Be honest with yourself and in your business dealings and enterprises. There is no other way to become successful.

Capt. Dollar is seventy-six years of age. He was born in Scotland and with his parents emigrated to America when he was fourteen years of age. He is now rated as one of the wealthiest in America and certainly one of the most influential in foreign trade and shipping circles. In his address at the American Church Service, Capt. Dollar told of his first trip to China some thirty-five years ago. While in Shanghai he was the guest of a friend at a certain popular club that boasts a bar of considerable length. The friend offered Capt. Dollar a drink and made the statement that it was impossible to succeed in the Orient unless a person was able to drink much and often. "I decided to take a chance on the side of prohibition," said Capt. Dollar, "and now after thirty-five years I am still in China and have been somewhat successful. And the man who offered me the drink is not here. You can draw your own conclusions".

On Tuesday, March 9, J. Harold Dollar entertained a number of Shanghai business men at luncheon at the Carlton Cafe in honor of his father. About 100 were present. In a brief farewell address, Capt. Dollar urged the need of an American Federal Incorporation Law whereby American firms may be incorporated in China on an equal footing with firms of other nationalities interested in the China trade. He also emphasized the importance of an American school in China and promised full support for the enterprise. In referring to Shantung and Japanese enterprise in China he made the statement that no American business man objected to competition with Japanese business interests on an even basis, but the trouble was that when the Japanese came in everybody else had to get out. He cited an incident at Tsingtao where one of the Dollar boats was held up for nine days, while only two days are required at other China ports such as Shanghai. "Only a few incidents such as this will eliminate American shipping from that port," said Mr. Dollar. He complimented the founders of the New Chinese-American Commercial and Industrial Bank and urged further enterprises of the kind as well as general American investments in China. He stated his gratification at the increase in American business in China and especially at the improvement in the personnel of American business men in the Orient.

Capt. Dollar expects to sail for America this week. He is accompanied by Mrs. Dollar and they have made a general trip through China, the Philippines and the Straits Settlements.

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Far Eastern Review Changes Policy—Local Editor Resigns

The *Far Eastern Review*, an engineering and commercial journal which has been published in China for several years and which has consistently followed a policy of opposition to Japanese encroachments upon China, has according to a recent series of special articles by its publisher, George Bronson Rea, changed its policy and is now urging the cooperation of China and Japan under Japan's leadership and, in addition, is also urging full cooperation of America and Japan in the exploitation of China. Mr. Rea is an American, originally a resident of the Philippine Islands, where his magazine was started. After some difficulties which he is reported to have had with the American and Filipino officials he removed his magazine to China where it has since been published. The change in policy began several months ago when Mr. Rea published an article attacking American policy in China, saying that the policy was dictated by Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former American Minister, who "was pro-Chinese and anti-Japanese," because he, Dr. Reinsch, desired an appointment as adviser to China after his retirement from his post in Peking.

Mr. Rea has been absent from China for the last four or five years and in that time the *Far Eastern Review* has been edited by W. H. Donald, a citizen of Australia. In the March issue which has just been published, Mr. Donald announces his disagreement with the change in policy of the publisher and resigns. His resignation is announced in a letter which he published in the March issue to the following effect:

> "The complete reversal of the policy of the *Far Eastern Review* effected by its publisher, Mr. Geo. Bronson Rea, in the course of recent months compelled its editor—the undersigned (in the February issue)—to disclaim responsibility for views expressed by writers of signed articles. The receipt of further similar articles which the undersigned cannot endorse causes him to withdraw from his position as editor of the *Far Eastern Review*.
>
> W. H. DONALD."

The magazine, which is published monthly and consists of approximately 200 pages, derives its support largely from the advertisements of American manufacturers of machinery and railway equipment. Since its income is largely in gold, the magazine is reported to have suffered severely in the last two or three years because of the adverse exchange. This doubtless was the cause of a report several months ago printed in the *U. S. Commerce Reports* that the ownership of the journal had passed to British interests. This report, however, was later denied by the proprietors, which denial also was printed in the *Commerce Reports*.

The March issue, which went several steps further than the previous articles in the change of policy contained several communications under the signature of Mr. Rea on the following subjects: "American Trade Sacrificed to Ideals," "Shall America Fight for China or Cooperate with Japan," "While America Dreams," "Policy and Finance in China," and so on. The following paragraph from one of the articles gives some idea regarding the general tone:

"Yet, we have before us, what to all appearances, seems to be a concerted program on the part of ex-American diplomats, chambers of commerce, and other representative people, to plunge this nation into war with Japan, and there is ample evidence that all of these war promoters are closely allied under one leadership. Mr. Williams, Mr. Millard, Mr. Powell, Mr. Evans of the Tientsin Chamber and others, all present the argument from different angles, but the burden of their song is that the United States must go to war in behalf of China. Minister Reinsch resigned in a huff because the President was not guided by his counsel, and Secretary Lansing recently intimated his desire to resign from the Cabinet, the split between him and the President going back to the latter's refusal to follow his advice on the Shantung matter in Paris."

In addition to the change in policy of his magazine, Mr. Rea has also been conducting a general campaign in the press of the United States, the publication of a "confidential" book, private letters to editors, officials, bankers, and prominent men all along the same general lines as his articles in the monthly. In several of these letters he severely criticises the American Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, for its activities in exposing the Japanese deal at Tsingtao and for opposing the granting of that port and former German interests in Shantung Province to Japan.

Heretofore the *Far Eastern Review* has been of great value to American business development in China. Its articles dealing with railroad construction and industrial development in China have been on an exceedingly high plane and its publication of treaties and agreements in the lines of railroad construction,

mining grants and so on have been of great assistance to Americans and other foreign interests and to Chinese interests as well. The magazine is in its sixteenth year.

There is general sympathy in both foreign and Chinese circles with Mr. Donald because of the awkward position the change in policy has placed him. It is understood that he has a small financial interest in the journal and that he will continue to serve as editor until Mr. Rea's return to China which is expected in a few weeks. The magazine up to the last few months has been printed at the Commercial Press printing works in Shanghai, but since that time has been issued from the printing department of the *North China Daily News*.

Just what effect the change in policy of the *Far Eastern Review* will have on the status of the journal is not known. Because of the present tense feeling existing between China and Japan and also between the American and other Allied business interests in China toward Japanese encroachments in China, it is thought that the magazine will lose much of its influence as an American journal in China. Whether the various American Chambers in China and the Chinese Chambers of Commerce contemplate any action is not known at the present time.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former American Minister to China who is now engaged in the practice of law in Washington, D. C. in answer to statements made by Mr. Rea in the *Far Eastern Review* that his policy had been influenced by the hope of becoming an advisor for China after his resignation as American Minister, recently made the following statement:

"I desire to brand as absolutely false and entirely irresponsible any and all statements to the effect that I had in any manner whatsoever in writing or by word of mouth intimated to any Chinese, official or civilian or to anyone else, a desire to act as advisor for the Chinese government, and I would state that I declined to act as general advisor because it would have interfered with other plans already definitely decided upon, but that I declared myself ready to act as counsellor to the Chinese government in America, when that was offered on the last day of my stay in Peking. My resignation was in no sense influenced by any thought of such an appointment, but was decided upon for specific and sufficient reasons without the least reference to any such possibility."

The American Red Cross in Siberia

Chita is the coldest place in Siberia—at least so say the American railway engineers who have been stationed there, and their statement is borne out by the Reamur thermometer which is the only one used. And during the two weeks that the Red Cross worked there the thermometer registered anywhere from 18 below to 32 below, Reamur, which translated into Fahrenheit means from 8 to 40 below. The altitude however is over two thousand feet and one does not realize the intensity of the cold. Evacuating from Irkutsk, the American consular train, carrying a number of Red Crossers met at Chita a Red Cross supply train, held there when the news of the Irkutsk evacuation came. The people of Chita needed clothes as much as those further up the line. There were the clothes. There were the workers. Ataman Semionov, the Cossack chieftain in control, was ready to cooperate. The trouble of transporting the supplies back to Vladivostok would be saved while at the same time "carrying on" with the work of the Red Cross in supplying the needy.

So the Department of Civilian Relief, more commonly known as the Refugee Department got busy. Miss Margaret Matthew, director of this department set her unit, or that part of it on the consular train to work. Not only her unit but every Red Crosser on the train—nurse, aid, stenographer, doctor, warehouse worker, besides doughboys and engineers fell to work with a will. Madame Semionov, sponsoring the effort, secured a new and as yet unused cafe for the distribution room, and the carting and distribution began. As usual there were many difficulties, perhaps peculiar.

On Friday afternoon, January 16, the distribution began, Madame Semionov had notified the people that clothes would be given them. On that afternoon the crowd was not very large but 105 persons were admitted, representing 388 people clothed, and there were many who refused to leave the doors long after they had been closed for the day. The next day numbers were given out and people admitted by number. This did not prevent great groups of people from hanging about after all the numbers for the entire day had been given out. They seemed to live on the vain hope that some one would change his mind and more numbers would appear. On the third day the mob was a mob indeed altho an orderly one. The Cossack mounted guard and the "milizia" or military police had to use suasion of various sorts but this never came

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to more than a pretense of blows. Workmen and their families, refugees, invalid soldiers, widows and families of soldiers, war prisoners, professional beggars—every sort and kind of person went thru the application line and up to the counters where the goods were given out.

The women receiving the layettes were the happy ones, and it is pretty certain that those with older children wished that the youngest might have fallen in the layette class. What would the generous women who made up those wonderful bundles say if they knew that the demand was so great and the supply, tho not limited exactly yet not commensurate with the demand, was so small that these lovely things had been divided and that the women receiving them then thought them the loveliest things they had ever seen? Every woman was wild to have one.

The stock consisted of quantities of shirts and sweaters which were used indiscriminately for men and women, petticoats, chemises, underwear for men, sweaters and underwear for children, dresses for small children, dress and suiting material, socks and blankets. Two garments to a person with one or two pairs of socks was the usual rule for those in ordinary circumstances, that is a family where the father or older son was able to work and the mother not ill. Consider, please, that workmen receive from 200 to 500 roubles a month, the latter being big pay, and that today a bottle of milk such as every family in the olden days would have had every day, costs 250 roubles. Perhaps you may be able to figure how they live at all. It is more than any Red Cross worker has been able to do.

S. E. M.

American Red Cross, Siberia.

Chinese Gems—Cameos

From the most ancient times the gem stones have been regarded with a great deal of superstition—in fact books have been written dealing with this subject alone and even today a great deal of superstition survives in this connection. It is, therefore, easy to understand that this led to them being carved and worn as charms or amulets and when so carved they were known as cameos, the word being derived from an old Arabic word cameo—an amulet. These amulets or cameos were worn by the Egyptians and wonderful as was the work of the old cameos the Egyptians, Greeks, Romans and Italians all missed one most important treatment in cameo work, namely they did not study carefully the stone before they worked it, and their work leads one to conclude that they made their designs without reference to the color of the stone, and possibly the designer and workmen were two different people. The Chinese work on the other hand is so in harmony with the stone it is evident that the workmen studied the stone to determine how best to treat it and then sketched out the design for the stone itself. Some of the old cameos of the Kein Lung period are probably the work of the great Chinese gem worker, Tsze Kong. The first is composed of layers of grey, white and black agate and from the lack of color and its cold appearance it evidently suggested to the artist a winter scene.

The Chinese are extremely clever in working what would otherwise be regarded as defects into the design, so that it adds instead of detracting from the cameo, for sometimes when a defect appears in the stone it is worked into the sword of a general, etc.

The Chinese amulets are full of meaning and are therefore very interesting. Many times the amulets are carved to represent the number of years in a period which are illustrated by animals, the bear, cat, pig, rooster, monkey, etc. (The above is part of an address delivered before the Literary Department meeting of the American Woman's Club recently on "Gems.").

Executive Board of American Woman's Club Entertained by Mrs. Lunt

The Executive Board and members of the staff of the American Woman's Club annual were entertained at luncheon at the home of Mrs. W. H. Lunt, president of the American Woman's Club, 92 Yu Yuen Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, March 9, when more than 25 persons were present. During the luncheon Mrs. Lunt gave a few words of greeting to the members and spoke briefly of the American Woman's Club annual which is to be the first publication of the club in its history. This denotes a great step toward advancement in the club. Those comprising the staff are : Mrs. Arthur Rugh, editor-in-chief; Mrs. G. B. Fryer, associate editor; Mrs. E. G. Dadisman, treasurer; Miss Margaret Powell, editor of the literary department; Mrs. R. Lang, social department editor; Mrs. Lunkley, social service department; Mrs. F. D. Drake, music editor; Mrs. A. J. Heald, art editor; Mrs. W. H. Lacy, subscription department; assisted by Mrs. C. D. Giaoque, Mrs. Wrighte Mrs. Rogers; Mrs. P. L. Bryant, publication department, assisted by Miss Oldroyd, and Miss Schelly; and Mrs. L. K. Little, advertising manager. During the luncheon Mesdames Rugh, Little, White, Baldwin, and Lacy also spoke.

The annual will be much on the same order of the college annuals published by the various colleges and universities in the United States. It will be attractively illustrated showing points of interest in China and also will include the photographs of the officers and Executive Board.

Of Special Interest

Mrs. Robert T. Bryan, Jr., will be at home to her friends on the afternoon of Monday, March 22, from 4:30 to 6:30, at her home 230 Avenue du Roi Albert.

The marriage took place of H. P. Jaroske of the U. S. Consulate, and Nessa Walker, formerly of Chekiang, at Shanghai, on March 3, at the Union Church.

A musicale is planned to be given by Mrs. Hollis A. Wilbur at her home, 124 Dixwell Road, Shanghai, on the afternoon of Wednesday, March 17. Tea will be served from 4 to 4:45 after which the program will be given.

"Mystical Buddhist Art from the Tang to the Sung Dynasty," was the subject of a lecture given before the members of the literary department of the American Woman's Club delivered by Miss Oldroyd, in the Royal Asiatic Hall, Shanghai, on Thursday afternoon, March 11.

The last meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union was held in the Union Church Hall, Soochow Road, on Thursday, March 12, when the Rev. Paul Hutchinson, editor of the *China Christian Advocate*, addressed the members.

News reporting the death of Mrs. Willis Barton, mother of Mrs. George R. Coleman of Shanghai, was

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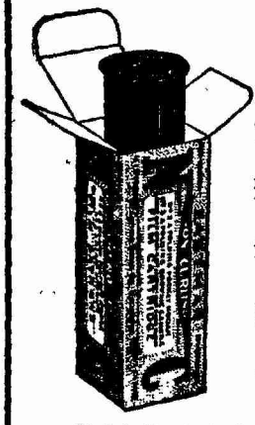

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received here this week. Mrs. Coleman departed recently for New York City to be with her mother during her illness and arrived in New York one month previous to her mother's death.

According to information received from Peking, eight girl students have entered the college of literature of the Government University and have taken their places in the class rooms with the male students. The students include Miss Wang Lan and Miss Hsi Cheng of Kiangsu, and Miss Chah Hsiao-yuan of Chekiang.

The wedding took place at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. on Saturday, March 6, of D. K. Lieu, of the accounting department of the Hanyehping Iron and Coal Company, Hankow, and Miss King Yung-tsing, daughter of T. King of the *North China Daily News*. The marriage was followed with a reception at the Oriental Hotel, when many friends were present. Mr. Lieu is a graduate of the University of Michigan and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

A Japanese Mandate For Chinese

From the "Niroku" (Japanese)

In view of the fact that the Chinese government is powerless to control the situation, it is likely that the Japanese protest will prove of no avail. If the anti-Japanese agitation spreads further and Japanese interests are destroyed, how will Japan assert her rights and obtain compensation for the damage sustained? The German policy as revealed in the occupation of Kiaochow Bay as compensation for the murder of a German missionary has brought ruin upon Germany, and Japan should not seek territorial compensation, says the *Niroku*. After all, China is not qualified to be an independent state, continues the *Niroku*. It is not in the nature of the Chinese really to open their eyes. It is futile to clamor for friendship with such a people. The Powers had better let China alone for the time being, without making any arrangements for loans to that country. If this attitude is taken by the Powers, China will automatically go to ruin. In that case the Powers should cooperate for the rule of the Chinese territory, and for this purpose the League of Nations Covenant may be brought into requisition. If necessary, Japan may become mandatory for China, but such a matter may be considered later. The first thing to be done is to decide that China is not an independent state. At this statement the Chinese will perhaps fly into rage, but facts are facts. The Chinese authorities are unable to control even the agitations of students. The Chinese may carry on an anti-Japanese boycott if they like, but can a country which cannot ensure the safety of the lives and property of foreigners pretend to be a real independent state? If the Japanese protest is fruitless and the Chinese agitators continue to revel in damaging Japanese interests, we should dispose of China by the League of Nations Covenant. In the interest of the peace of the Far East, Japan cannot long put up with the outrages of men who have no sense, concludes the *Niroku*.

The Special Type of Japanese Disease

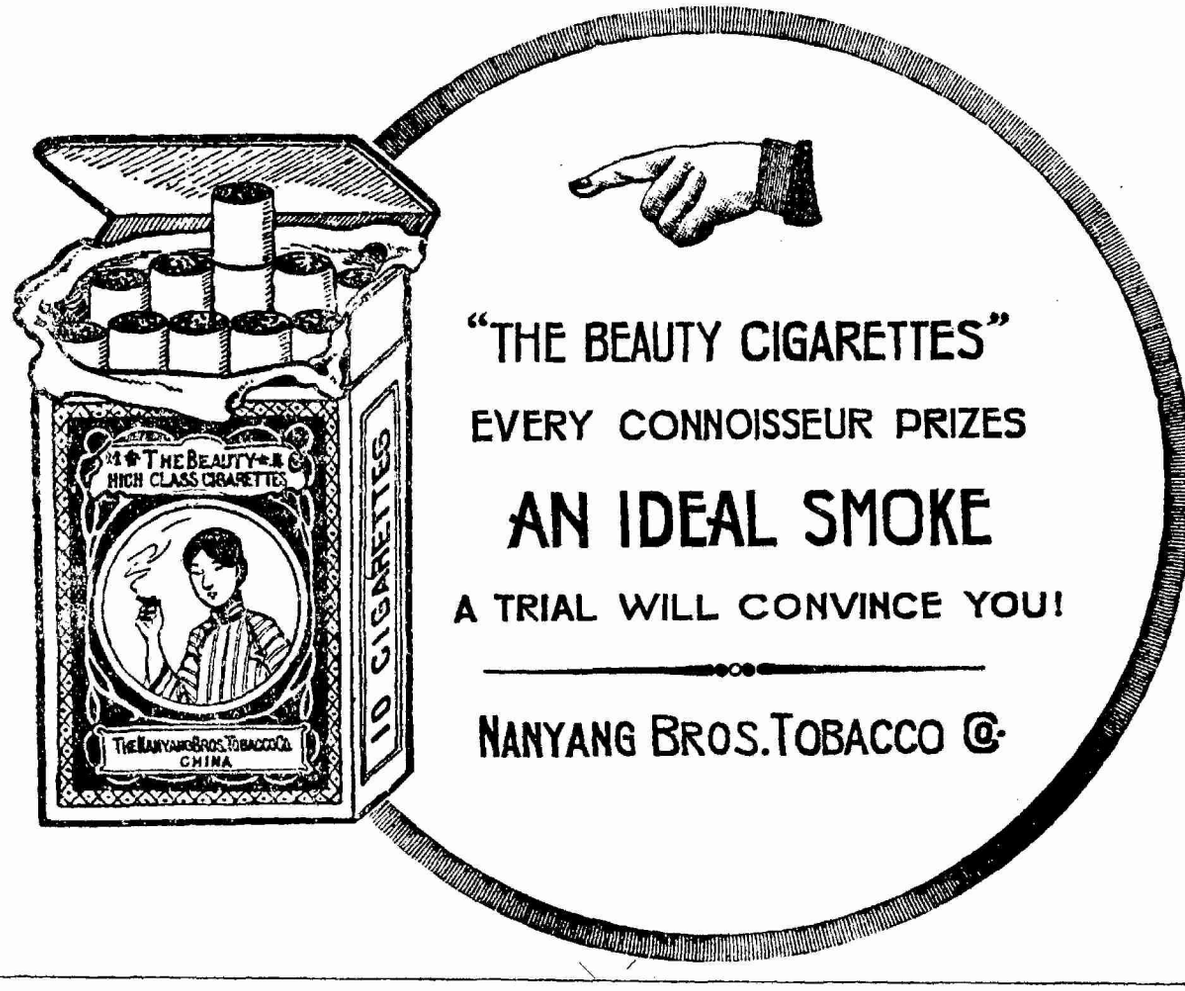
From the "Chung Hua Sin Pao" (Chinese)

There is a special type of disease which is a typical Japanese disease. It you want to know what the name of it is we must avoid all technical terms, and tell you straight that it is "conscience disease." This disease of the Japanese is a very severe affliction. The Japanese government, wishing to support Imperialism sent a great army of militarists to Siberia together with thousands upon thousands of soldiers. The object of this movement was to suppress Bolshevism. Unfortunately, from the reports of the past few months, the Japanese have experienced just the reverse! Recently we even heard that their navy and wireless stations are all in serious danger! One of these militarists is considering to take this opportunity of withdrawing the force from the scene, amidst the "rousing cheers of the Bolshevists." Now, the Japanese government after having received such strong indications still does not rouse itself to consciousness. Thus we hear the government is going to use force again to suppress the internal labor strike. We have to condemn the Japanese, yet if we reflect on the Japanese at all we are obliged to say that they do have this awful disease! If Lenin's announcement does not help the Japanese army, we fear this typical Japanese disease will be an incurable one!

Will Capital Bring China Together

From the "Hsin Shun Pao" (Chinese)

There is something inexplicable in a country like China. She has two of the most necessary elements that can make a nation great, and yet she knowingly lets these elements be taken out, and often amidst cheers. We refer to that most important, and vital element, of our natural resources. Then there is another necessary element which is summed up in the term "labor." It makes no difference where a person may go all over this great land of China, he will always find plenty of labor ready to work. Yet it is likewise true that one always finds people who have nothing to do. There is a decided absence of connection between the two to help to combine the labor and natural resources together. On account of that lack, both labor and resources are not easily available; as a result elements have to be exported abroad. This is an unfortunate phenomenon for China, as it now exists. Many critics assert the thing that will help to bring together the two is capital. But after all capital is not such an important element as generally considered. There may be a lot of money for an enterprise, but if there is no proper direction to apply it, there can be no success. On the other hand, if



there is proper direction this power will strive to bring together both labor and resources. Capital is a very good thing, but the ability to utilise it at the right time and place is even more important. We are looking forward to the application of this power of direction by the Chinese themselves to utilise their vast stores of both labor and resources.

"Wolves from the Same Wild Woods"

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

All the people of the country are now fixing their attention on the foreign encroachment upon China. Yet the militarists of both the North and the South are fighting their selfish battles! This makes the present tendency so desperate that not only is the union of North and South not within sight, but even the different factions of North and South are fighting among themselves! In the North there are the Chihli and Anhui factions crossing swords at each other, while in the South we have the Yunnan and Kweichow parties fighting each other! In either part of the country the respective government authorities have long been watching the development of friction quite early in advance, and yet trouble was not prevented from bursting into flame! Here is where both the North and the South have lost the control of the spirit of union! If any one should ask what is the reason for all these internal troubles or civil wars, they will surely answer you that they are fighting in the endeavor to secure political union. But the fact proves that the only thing toward effecting a union politically is by mutually conciliating each other to gradually eliminate all the differences. It can never be achieved by one side opposing the other in order to arouse conflict, as is now happening both in the North and the South. No wonder the more they talk about union, the further apart they become! Alas, how the militarists in both North and South have fought for their private interest at the excuse of working for the union of the country! They are all wolves from the same wild woods! They are so absorbed in the effort to advance their self-interest that they can no longer be patriotically aroused even if you tell them of the immense danger of civil war to the country. How can you influence them by telling them of the necessity of union!

"Death Pills" for the Militarists

From the "Min Kuo Jih Pao" (Chinese)

It is not so very difficult to put out the militarists. The only death pills we need to apply are to shut off their financial supplies, and we can immediately see the dwindling away of the proud position they now occupy. This is apparent to every reader. But there are two death pills we must use, one is a foreign manufacture made by cutting off the foreign financial supply, while the other is a domestic one. We all agree that foreign countries should stop loaning any money to the militarists at Peking, but the people themselves should also stop furnishing them with funds either directly or indirectly. If we apply these two pills at the same time, surely the life of the militarists will be deprived of the vital element needed for existence, and the fall of these men will be watched under our very eyes. That the Japanese should supply the militarists is a thing we sincerely hate. But why should the people of China supply Peking with necessary funds? Why do we only blame the Japanese without reflecting about ourselves? If Japan or other European powers refuse to supply the Peking

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government with money and the people, as usual, give the very life blood of their labor, how do you expect the militarists to perish? Thus, don't you see the conflict of our own logic? Therefore, we say, if you want to kill the militarists give them two pills instead of one, and one of the pills you have in your power to give it yourselves, people of China!

Correspondence

The Chinese Jews of Kaifeng—How Did the Jews Enter China?

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:—

The whole history of the Jews in China is shrouded in such a mist, that it is not an easy thing to draw any very definite conclusions about them, and feel assured they are accurate. The writer has done this, and with more light and further information has more than once had to revise his conclusions.

The following, read in connection with the article on "The Jewish Colony at Kaifeng," published in Millard's Review of March 6, will bear this out.

1. I do not think it has been generally assumed that the three who were responsible for the composing, the inscribing, and the engraving of the Inscription of 1489 were all three Jews. In fact Finn in "The Jews in China," published in 1843, very definitely states that the inscriptions were set up by non-Jews. Which general statement is still to be proved. But it is evident that the inscriber and the engraver are non-Jews, for they bear names which are not found in the list of surnames of the Jews. On the other hand it is extremely probable that the composer was a Jew, for his name is in the list, and it is only reasonable to suppose that the person responsible for a statement of the facts concerning the Jewish religion in Kaifeng should himself be a Jew. While there are internal evidences which lead one to believe that a Jew was responsible for the composition, the touches which reveal the influence of the Chinese religions are only what one would expect in a religious community which had been isolated from their co-religionists for perhaps 200 years or more. Speaking of the veneration of the dead which the inscription records, Finn points out that in Europe and Palestine there is a parallel where the Jews visit the burial places upon the Day of Atonement, reciting the names of departed friends or relatives, and praying to them according to a ritual called "The answer of the tongue."

The 1513 inscription distinctly states that the record was publicly set up by seven of the Jewish families, though not stating the names of the actual composer or writer.

2. In the days when navigation was such a difficult and exceptional method of travel, it is most improbable that the Kaifeng Jews in such a large body—over seventy families—should have come into China by the Southern sea route. The ordinary route for foreigners from the West was the great caravan route through Chinese Turkestan and Shensi. T'ien-chu (天竺) *not* T'ien-chu-kuo, (天竺國) is mentioned in the inscription as being the country by way of which this particularly large body of Jewish immigrants came; but there is a reference in the Tung Ching Chi (東京記) a work of the Sung Dynasty, by Sung Tzu-ao, where, speaking of the present Kaifeng, the writer says:

"In Ning-yuen square there is a Heaven-spirit Monastery," and adds "it is traditionally reported that this was erected about the time of the incursion of the Western Tartars during the Tsin Dynasty," (from the third to the fifth century).

Syria appears to have been included by the Chinese formerly under the designation of T'ien-chu, and though the term is generally translated India, it covers not only India but also the countries West as far as the Mediterranean. It is well known that along that main caravan route, extending through Northwest China across the continent as far as Antioch in Syria, there was a great trade in Chinese silk, and it was the main route by which the silks of China found their way into the Roman Empire. Those who took out the silk brought back Western goods, of which one was undoubtedly cotton, for cotton cloth was not woven in China until the end of the 13th, century.

The Kaifeng inscription states that this large body of Jewish immigrants brought tribute of Western cloth. Probably from their stores of Western cloth they made presents of some to the officials and possibly to the Emperor.

Moreover, the Kaifeng Prayer Books, Rolls and Registers, contain Persian and Hindu words in Hebrew, which were no doubt acquired in their slow progress along the caravan route, as well as through a connection with the countries where there would doubtless be commercial branches linking up in some sort of trading system.

In "Lettres edifiantes et curieuses," tom xxiv, an account is given of investigations made in Kaifeng by Jesuits from 1704 to about 1723 when they were expelled from the province.

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In these letters it is stated that the Jews had a tradition that the beginners of this colony came during the reign of Ming-ti (A. D. 58-75) from Hsi-yih i. e. "the Western regions," and that from all that could be learned from them, it seemed this Western country was Persia, and that they came by Khorasan and Samarkand; that they had many Persian words in their language, and long preserved a great intercourse with that country.

In the very brief record given on the memorial stone in Kaifeng it is not to be expected that events taking place hundreds of years before would be recorded with absolute accuracy, and although the statements of the entry of the seventy families with their tribute cloth, immediately precedes the statement of the Emperor's permission to settle in Kaifeng, information gathered from other sources, and especially from Chinese records, leads one to the belief the Jews were strongly established in Kaifeng for centuries before that, and this was simply a statement recording Imperial sanction for the building of a new synagogue on a new site at the cross road of the Earth St., which is the name of that street at the present day. As far as can be gathered there were at least two other synagogues in Kaifeng previous to this.

There were also synagogues in some of the leading cities along this caravan route, such as Loyang (Honanfu) and Changan (Sian), in which latter city there were probably six synagogues. Of recent years, in building the Lunghau Railway over this route, many tombs of the Han and Tang Dynasties have been opened, and amongst the small clay figures of human beings found in these graves, have been figures with clothing foreign to China, and with a distinctly Semitic type of phyisgnomy.

Much more could be said on this point to show the probability of the Jews of China having entered the country through the Northwest route, but on the other hand there is absolutely no evidence in sight to their immigration by the sea route.

3. The decay of the colony of Chinese Jews has often been quoted as showing the inferiority of the Jew to the Chinese in trading ability. This idea began in a story told by General U. S. Grant, recorded in "Chinese Characteristics," but remains still to be proved. The power of the Chinese race to absorb and assimilate other people dwelling in their midst is true to a very great extent, as Chinese history shows.

The reasons for the collapse of the Jewish colony is another story which may some time be told, but for the present it is enough to say that the fact of this colony having existed for possibly eighteen centuries in the very heart of a strong virile people like the Chinese is a most wonderful thing. For ten centuries or more they have existed quite isolated from their co-religionists in other lands. Not only so but they have inter-married with the heathen for possibly that length of time, and there could be no more powerful influences which would tend to their total elimination than these two things. The more one thinks of it the more one feels what a miracle their continuous existence has been, for there are many Jewish families in existence to this day, though not observing any Jewish practices whatever, and as a religious entity quite disintegrated. An attempt is now being made to

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organize these Prodigal Sons of Israel into a clan, by getting their genealogical records into shape, and forming a guild along the lines of the usual provincial guilds of China. The difficulties are innumerable, but some headway is being made.

The synagogue was in existence and circumcision was actually practised up to 1851. In 1866, when Dr. W. A. P. Martin visited Kaifeng, the synagogue had disappeared, and circumcision had been discontinued. During this interval of the last fifty years many of the landmarks of the Kaifeng Jews have disappeared, and only one old man is left who even remembers the visit of Dr. Martin, so that it has become most difficult to obtain any fresh information about them. Yet in constant intercourse with these people, something occasionally comes out in conversation, which they remember hearing from their fathers, and such is always carefully recorded. For instance, we have found that the old cemetery of the Jews was outside the West Gate of Kaifeng, and was quite obliterated by an inundation of the Yellow River; that the marble balustrade of the inner synagogue building is the balustrade now used in the Confucian Temple; that the two large stone lions which formerly stood in front of the main gateway, now stand before a Buddhist Temple; and that the green tiles and much of the fabric of the synagogue were used in the building of the leading Mohammeden mosque, the Tung-Ta-Sze.

WILLIAM C. WHITE
Anglican Bishop of Honan.

Teaching Better Agriculture in Anhwei Province

BY J. LOSSING BUCK

A YEAR ago this November the first agricultural class in over four thousand years of the history of Nanhsuchou was held for some of the more interested landowners of this place. Twelve men registered in the class, and there was an average attendance of nine throughout the course, which was given for two months one hour a day. A fee of one dollar was charged. Mr. Shao, who has had work in the Nanking College of Agriculture, did most of the lecturing, and both he and I took part in the practical discussions. The men kept up their interest throughout the course, in spite of the fact that most of them were taking it in addition to other duties. That they valued the knowledge received can be seen from the fact that some of them wanted us to start another short course for farmers. This was not possible on account of Mr. Shao's having taken a position with the government school and there being no other available Christian men trained in agriculture, who could handle the work. The class showed its appreciation of our efforts by giving us a feast. Perhaps one of the greatest drawbacks to the course was the lack of any available books in Chinese on general agriculture. The class even wanted us to get out a book so that they might purchase it.

The class undoubtedly precipitated the formation of an agricultural society, the idea for which had occurred to some of the members even before the class had started. Some of these men were responsible for getting the society started, but unfortunately they wanted to start something "big" and invited the officials of the town to participate also. After over one hundred members had been secured they held their meeting for election of officers. At this gathering the magistrate himself appointed a military man, who resides at Peng Pu, as president of the organization, and some other military man as vice-president. This military president, having his hands full with other things, as well as having little interest in the real improvement of agriculture, naturally was not the man to make the organization amount to anything. Beyond renting a building and hanging out a sign the only thing evident that was done by the society was the putting up of notices last spring, saying that they would help to protect the farmer's crops from thieves and urging everyone to plant more trees. Upon inquiry, it seems that the society has accomplished nothing of importance and has made no serious effort to do so.

Three weeks ago the former members of last year's class, at our suggestion, decided to form an agricultural club with the idea of meeting to discuss together agricultural topics as related to local agriculture, with the idea of trying to work out some of the more up-to-date methods on their own farms. We are discussing such subjects as "The Improving of the Fruit Industry;" "The Improving and Enlarging of the Poultry Industry" (this topic was discussed owing to the great demand there is for eggs by the egg factories of this and others places); and "What can a farmer do during the winter months besides idling away his time and gambling away his money." The club has great possibilities and we hope it will be a large factor in the dissemination of new ideas and practices among the farmers as well as a means of keeping hold of these men themselves.

We are planning to give an agricultural short course in January for farmers who can read. There are not many farmers who can read, but owing largely to the recommendations of the members of last year's class, we already have ten men who want to take the course.

We have set twenty as the maximum number for this course. These men are coming in from widely separated districts of this region and have quite large holdings of land themselves and it is hoped that some of them will be influential in bringing about desirable changes in the agriculture of their immediate locality. Mr. Lei, a graduate of the Paotingfu government agricultural school, will assist in giving the course.

Perhaps one of the most promising things of the year is the fact that Mr. Hwang, a young man who

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was in last year's class and who owns a considerable amount of land, has taken some of his land back from his tenants and is farming it himself. A year and a half ago, Mr. Hwang when asked: "What is your business?" replied, "To get up in the morning, eat, and go to bed again at night." In other words, he was one of the many who are loafing and who have no interest in life. Mr. Hwang is a member of the church at Nanhsuchou and we have all been interested in seeing him make some thing of himself. It seems now as though farming would be the factor to bring this about. He has spent considerable time with me, getting advice about the use of a foreign harrow,nd would probably buy one if we had one that we could demonstrate to him and if we or some agent in Shaghai had one on hand for sale.

Mr. Hwang is now conducting a co-operative fertilizer experiment with wheat at our suggestion. He has over half an acre devoted to this experiment with eighteen different kinds of fertilizer tests. It is the same experiment we are conducting on our own land and the two will help to check up results. Mr. Hwang's neighbors have little faith that he will make a success of farming. When preparing the groundfor the fertilizer experiment some one of his neighbors asked, "What are you doing, getting ready to plant melons this time of the year?" (Melons are planted in small patches and considerable care is taken in applying a good deal of fertilizer). Most of Mr. Hwang's neighbors are laughing at him now, though some of them admit that making a fertilizer test is a good thing. We are looking forward to a few years hence, when these same farmers will probably be copying some of Mr. Hwang's farming.

Mr. Wang and Mr. Gwoh, also members of last year's class, who have been interested in the improvement of agriculture for some time, are trying out some of the things they have learned. Both planted a considerable quantity of locust seed this past spring for the purpose of starting a farm woodlot this coming year. Mr. Gwoh has already started part of his woodlot with other trees this past spring. Mr. Wang has been also co-operating in the testing out of new grains and grasses for this region.

This type of extension work with the farmer will only be productive of the best and largest results, first, when it is possible to secure properly trained Chinese assistants; second, when enough experiment work has been carried out on our own farm to know what are the best farm practices to advocate for this region and what seeds, both new and selected, are best adapted to local conditions. And Nanhsuchou is not the only place where the lack of trained agricultural assistants is felt. All mission stations wishing to try out the type of work that is now being advocated and carried on by the Church and Country Life Movement of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions in the U. S. A., find themselves absolutely prevented in doing so by this same lack of trained men.

The experiment work for the year has consisted largely of the following. The results are not given in most cases because nothing definite can be decided until the experiment has been carried on for several years.

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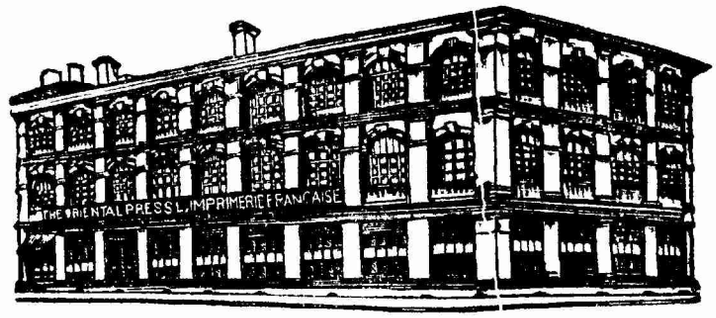

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A variety test (rod row method) with sixty-three varieties of different lots of wheat obtained from widely separated regions in China and from America and Japan.

A variety test (plat test) with eight varieties of American wheat and two local varieties.

The difference between the lowest and highest yielding wheat was eighteen bushels per acre. The American wheat is practically the equal of local wheat in yield and it has the additional advantage of having a stiffer straw and also more of it. However, it seems to be more easily affected by rust and hot dry winds than the local varieties.

A variety test (rod row method) with twenty-six varieties or lots of barley secured from different places in China.

Seed selections of local wheat and barley were also made in the spring.

A variety test (plat method) with twenty varieties or lots of beans secured from different places in China.

A variety test (rod row method) with eighteen different lots of sesame from different places in China.

Seed selection work with one hundred selected sesame plants planted by the plant to row method.

Mass seed selection work in the sesame fields this fall.

A fertilizer test is being made with wheat for this coming year for the purpose of finding out which elements or combination of elements are most lacking and to determine which of the local fertilizers are best adapted for use in this region. Eighteen plats of 1/26 acre each are being used for this test.

A cultural experiment with four plats of wheat has been started.

A cultural experiment with five plats of local cotton was also carried on this past year.

The following crops were also tried:

Eight varieties of American cotton (in co-operation with the Nanking College of Agriculture) with the result that the Trice variety is by far the most promising and will probably out yield the local varieties.

Five varieties of American corn, all of which are promising.

Australian salt bush and a leguminous plant from Tsingkiangpu, Ku., for the purpose of growing in alkali soils which are quite frequent in this region.

American sweet potatoes which proved to be much sweeter and better eating than any of the local varieties.

Various foreign vegetables.

Eight varieties of grapes.

Alfalfa from native seed. Alfalfa will grow well in this region but for some reason the farmers have never planted it. The probability is that the farmer will have to plant it in the near future, owing to the scarcity of the wild grass which is commonly used. One farmer who planted some alfalfa in cooperation with me is quite enthusiastic about it.

Gatami and Smyrna varieties of spring barley gave good yields and are promising for low land which is too wet to be plowed in the fall and which is usually dry long enough in the spring and early summer to produce a crop.

Oats for soiling or for hay is also a crop which could be grown on such land to advantage.

The amount of agricultural work done this past year was seriously limited by the necessity of building the agricultural residence (farm house in other words). Buildings in China is an entirely different proposition than it is in America owing to the fact that there are no reliable Chinese contractors and to the fact that most of them have to be told how to do a great deal of their work.

The fact that no trained Chinese agriculturist could be secured to help between the months of February and September also seriously handicapped the work.

However, the outlook for the future is very bright and we are more encouraged than ever with the opportunities offered the agricultural missionary in China. The greatest drawback is the matter of funds, which for the present must come from the United States. The Chinese will have to be shown first before they will be willing to offer any pecuniary assistance and this doubly so in a locality of such "good for nothing officials" as we have here.

One might ask, "Why don't we secure funds for the department by growing crops and produce for sale and in this way be a little easier on the pocket-books of others?" This might be all right if earning money was all that is expected of us. It is pretty hard to earn money to run a department financially and at the same time accomplish much in the way of education among the farmers. It is undoubtedly a great deal easier for many at home to earn this money and in much larger amounts than it is for us out here in a strange land.

As one looks forward to this year's work, it is with the hope that everyone concerned will realize that the results to be obtained from the agricultural work are directly in proportion to the amount of support given. Just now we are in the position of the poor Chinese farmer agriculturally, who can never get ahead because he has too limited an amount of land and capital with which to work or like the American farmer who has such a small amount of land and capital that his income is proportionally small. The reason for this is apparent for one must have sufficient land if one is to make farming profitable. If this amount is too small the farmer cannot use his animals, labor, or tools to good advantage.

In our own case, if we have too little land we cannot work to advantage either. For instance, if we only have enough land to carry on seed selection work with wheat and sesame, we cannot do any improvement work with the other important crops of the region. Neither can the Chinese assistants work to advantage. The assistant who does the selection work with wheat and sesame could also do the selection work with some of the other crops since most crops have different ripening seasons, and thereby use what might otherwise be idle time. Take another instance. At present we have not enough land to warrant the purchase of labor animals. On the other hand, if we rely on hiring animals, it is difficult to get them at the time the work should be done and then it is hard to get the work done well because any one whom we hire with the animals is not interested in doing other people's work well.

There is also the question of securing farm implements and tools and machinery for demonstration to the farmers. As yet it has been impossible to get any of the Shanghai agencies for American machinery to loan this department samples of the more simple and more likely to be used implements. Unless the companies themselves will loan samples for demonstration work as an advertisement for possible future sales, it will be necessary to purchase them outright and this cannot be done with present funds. Just at present there is considerable interest in the matter or irrigation in this region because of the crops suffering from the drought of the past three years. We would like to purchase an irrigating pump that is used considerably in Shantung, and also a windmill pump that is in common use in Kiangsu near Yencheng. Each of these cost about $75 in addition to the expense of getting them here, so that it is out of the question to secure them with present funds. These instances of where this department could be of help to these people can be multiplied by the dozen. Another important question is that of the purchasing of a bone mill for grinding bone fertilizer for this region. There is, of course, a limit to what the department should undertake, but on the other hand, it is important to do something besides talk to these people if we expect much in the way of results. They must be "shown" before they will take up a new idea. One can talk a whole week to a class of farmers about the importance of using a horse cultivator, but all this talk would not be worth near as much as five minutes spent demonstrating an actual cultivator working in a near-by field.

If the government would carry on good experiment work in this region we could then use all our time and money on extension and educational work. However, since that is not the case, nor is it likely to be the case, and in view of the fact that farming conditions are similar for a large region about us, anything we do here in experiment work will be of wide service. Such work is also necessary for the proper carrying on of extension work among the farmers.

We have the opportunity! If to this we can add the necessary funds and personnel, results can be secured which will enable many of these people to live a better and more contented life. Moreover, new opportunites will be presented for the winning of these same farmers to a faith in our Saviour Jesus Christ.

Is the work worth while? If so, then it is worth putting on an efficient basis.

Nansuchou, China February 30, 1920.

Rosenfeld's Weekly Cotton Market Report

China Cotton.—Trading was resumed with sentiments undecided owing to the uncertainty of the "Silver" situation and although there were no developments of importance over the Holidays, offerings were fairly good and the little buying in evidence was sufficient to occasion a slight decline from the value at the closing of the year.

The yarn situation is healthier than ever. In the chief buying centers, Szechuen, up River, Northern ports and Kiangsu Province, the demand for spot and future yarn has more than exceeded the supply, and prices have advanced from seven to eight taels since the opening of the market.

Under the circumstances, we must say that we do not look for a return to anything like the low level of prices reached at the end of the Year and were it not

for the absence of exports an old fashioned bull market in cotton would have easily resulted. The situation is such, however, as to warrant buying on good depressions.

Liverpool, February 26, 1920.

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....95.00 Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal .....18.25 „
Good Middling American, Spot.....30.44 „
„ „ „ March.....27.94 „
„ „ „ May .....26.77 „

Tone of the Market :—Easier.

New York, March 4, 1920.

New York Market :—

May.....35.62 Cents
July. .....32.90 „
October .....30.30 „
Spot.....40.65 „

Market :—Easier.

Bombay, February 22, 1920.

Indian Market :—

Broach..... Rps. 511 per Khandy

Market :—Easier.

Shanghai Market :—

Shensi Spot.....Tls. 33.50
Tungchow Spot..... „ 33.00
„ March April „ 33.25
Shanghai, Spot..... „ 29.00
„ M. G. Spot... „ 29.25

Tone of the Market :—Steady.

Villa Brothers' Weekly Silk Market Report

The New York silk market is very quiet and prices tending still lower. In the local market China Steam Filatures are slighty weaker but Tsatlees and Tussahs remain unchanged. The last business done was at the following rates :

Tussah Best.....Tls. 550
Market Chops..... „ 530
Tsatlee Improved Reel Best Chops..... „ 940
„ „ „ Market Chops..... „ 890
China Steam Filatures Grand Extra Chops.. „ 1380
„ „ „ Extra Chops..... „ 1330
„ „ „ Medium Chops..... „ 1280
Mienchow Rereel " Eight Diagram 1-2 "... „ 870
„ „ " Gold Fish 1-2 "..... „ 870
Mienchow Steam Fil. " Fisher 1-2 "..... „ 1080
„ „ „ " Old Joss 1-2 "..... „ 1080
„ „ „ " Bamboo 1-2 "..... „ 1080

Commercial and Financial Notes

Bolivia has adopted the American gold dollar as legal tender by law, according to reports from the Department of State.

An around-the-world freight service has been inaugurated by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, according to a recent announcement. The first vessel on the route, the *West Kasson*, sailed on Wednesday, March 10, from San Francisco for Baltimore by way

International Banking Corporation

OWNED BY THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

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UNDIVIDED PROFITS U. S. $450,000

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MADRID
TRINIDAD
PORT OF SPAIN

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

12-097

Fu Chung Corporation

The FU CHUNG CORPORATION, a British-Chinese Company, has the exclusive Selling Rights of the Well-known *Honan Anthracite Coal,* produced at the Mines of the Pekin Syndicate Ltd. and the Chung Yuan Co. Ltd., The Honan Anthracite Coal is the best Domestic Fuel in the Far East, is smokeless, economical and durable, and burns with an intense heat. It is very suitable for *open fire grates, stoves of all kinds, and steam Heaters.* The Boiler Coal, a grade specially prepared for steam raising, where mechanical draught facilities are available gives excellent results, economy of consumption being a main feature with this coal.

The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lunghai Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiaotso.

Codes used: A.B.C. 5th Edition; and Bentleys.

We are Manufacturers of All Kinds of

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Cable or Write us for Export Prices stating Shipments desired.

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ROCKWOOD & COMPANY

Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A.
Estab. 1886.

Cable Address:
"WOODROCK"-Brooklyn. All Codes Used

12-098

of Japan, China, India, the Suez, and Marseilles. The service will have monthly sailings of Shipping Board freighters of the largest type. One ship can make but two trips on the route yearly.

The apparent passing of the control of the Far Eastern fur market from the hands of the Germans to the Americans is noted in a recent issue of the *New York Journal of Commerce.* A rapid rise in prices is taken as evidence of the keen competition between American buyers who are now located in the various important fur markets of China and Siberia. The recent auction of the Funsten Bros., International Fur Exchange in February is said to have totaled approximately $25,000,000.

A general meeting of the See Kee Rubber Estates, Ld., (in liquidation) was held at the offices of the agents, William Martin and Company, Shanghai, Friday, March 5, 1920. William Martin, liquidator, said that there were 2,362 shares of Tls. 1 each in the new transferee company standing in his name to be exchanged for 2,362 shares of Tls. 10 each which have not been turned in by shareholders in the transferor company. Following a request for these shares the meeting was adjourned.

The expansion of the interests of Montgomery Ward and Company of Chicago in the Far East has necessitated the location of an Oriental headquarters in Shanghai, in charge of F. A. Simon. The present office is at 12 Nanking Road, but it will be removed to larger quarters in the National Y.M.C.A. Bldg., 20 Museum Road, April 1. According to the present plans, the company will eventually establish a warehouse in the city for the Far Eastern trade so that staple goods may be delivered in a shorter time. Frederick Tillson, manager of the foreign trade publicity department of the company, is now in Shanghai in connection with the expansion plans and will visit all of the branches of the organization in the Far East before returning to Chicago.

New Books and Publications

English for Chinese Students

Model English Readers, Book II, by Tseu Yih Zan. The Commercial Press, Limited, 1919, Price, $1.20.

THE book has many features to commend it. The lessons are packed full of information about American life and institutions. The steamship, the train, the department store, the public library, the flag, the public park, the newspaper, the Church, are described in clear and simple language. It is probable that the book contains a much more interesting content for Chinese adolescents than the colorless stories of foreign child life which are found in most Anglo-Chinese readers.

It is unfortunate that the traveler through whose eyes we are supposed to see America has so vague a personality. About all we learn of him is that he thinks that the trains go very fast, that he is tired after his journey, and that he slept well at his friend's house. His friend takes our traveler to a grocery store and forgets to bring him back and we hear no more about

him. Most of the lessons are written in pure text-book style.

Accompanying each reading lesson are sections on conversation, grammar, and word or sentence building or dictation. These sections would help in fixing in the student's mind the vocabulary learned in the reading lesson.

Altho the author in his introduction states that teachers "will endeavor to connect the words of the foreign language directly with ideas they express, or with other words of the same language, not with those of the mother tongue," yet in his glossary he gives only Chinese equivalents, which in some cases might be misleading. For instance *acre* is explained by nothing more than the character, 畝, mow, which is really 1/6 of an acre. Again, the Chinese characters which are given as the equivalent of the English, *box*, mean a Post Office box.

Another feature which ought to be improved in a later edition is the type of illustrations. All the pictures are very crude and unattractive.

The fact that the material in the book is so carefully arranged that it is an easy book for inexperienced teachers to use is enough to insure its place in a large number of schools. The author's careful choice of words will give the students a most useful vocabulary.

J. R. NORTON

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Barry, New York; Miss Barry, New York; G. M. MacCohn, New York; C. W. Weber, New York; J. H. Dialogne, New York; Miss A. L. Littman, Springfield; W. H. Wiley, Los Angeles; H. A. Sill, Los Angeles; J. Labarth, San Francisco; R. H. Harte; M. R. Towell, Ckekiang; S. F. Peck, Detroit; F. M. Hikin; G. Holgnson; Mrs. Winters; Liang; H. H. Murray, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. M. Josson; T. N. Miller, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Meritt, Nanking; Mrs. C. F. Emerson; Miss L. Emerson; Miss T. L. Brenneman; Mrs. L. F. Stout; Miss W. M. Rushton; N. Sacks; Atkinson, Tientsin; H. A. Stroker; K. T. Woods, Dairen; T. Kattsoga; Lord Acheson; Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Stevens, Hongkong; Mrs. E. Leitch, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Martin, St Louis; G. Curran, San Francisco; J. Trepier, Yokohama; Mrs. J. C. Baker; W. W. Williams; R. E. Delay; R. C. Jackson; Tanssig, Chicago; Mrs. J T. Harwhan, Chicago; E. G. Hobart; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Allan; J. L. Luckenbach, New York; L. Honigsberg, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Shepard; Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Montgomery, Houston; Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Cook; F. A. Thomas, Atlanta; N. D. Nelson, Chicago; G. W. Mullinas, Boston; M. E. Merriman, Yokohama; E. C. Miles, Yokohama; Mrs. Cousins, Brooklyn; Miss Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Shealer, San Francisco; Mrs. Stuart; T. F. Millard, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. O. How; D. D. Tripp, San Francisco.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mrs. Saint Pol, Hankow; Mrs. J. P. Maxwell, Peking; J. Preston Maxwell. Peking; Miss Marjorie Maxwell, Peking; G. W. Rucker; Thos. N. Miller, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Wykeham, Australia; H. L. Tiokham; Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Malorkey, Portland; Joseph H. Woolf, Miss Mabel Woolf; Miss Harriot Reuler; Mr. and Mrs. C. Woodford; R. Allix, Hongkong; J. E. Hordy, Marseille; R. T. Harte, Mentaitze; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Andrews, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Elliott, England; Lt. E. E. Hinde, Siberia; Lt. R. R. Boothby, Siberia; H. J. Welch, London; A. F. Welch, London; R. W. Astill, Hankow; J. Woods, England; I. Sharkeer, New York; B. C. Van Jone, England; S. Moody, England; M. M. Tye, England; R. Condie, England; H. E. Coughlin; Dorevedine, Tientsin; A. G. Forman, Canada.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. Paci; Mr. and Mrs. H. Bickerton; Henry McRae; Captain J. McDowel; Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Thompson; Miss J. Jenkins; L. Turner; Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Faucet; E. M. Sykes; A. J. Fournier; Harber; E. K. Seiger; Lt. S. Pavese; Chas. Munroe; S. Quincy; E. Beraudy; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Sawyer; Mr. and Mrs. M. Hemindinger; Mrs. Mills; J. C. Shivley; Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Clendening; C. S. Kurfees; Allan Patterson; Norman W. Haigh; Miss R. Masmer; Miss E. L. Forced; Miss Buckholtz; O. T. Catley; R. Moore; J. Reiss; Mr. and Mrs. F. Tillson; Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Phillips; J. Free; Vanterbergen; Mr. and Mrs. Mallank; B. F. Reist; C. Monbaron; C. H. B. Taylor; J. L. Thompson; C. J. Weisbrod; Mr. and Mrs. Newman; G. Bowack; E. S. M. Snow; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Steehler.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, } Bernyece H. Smith.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY CLERK, Harry A. Lucker.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings.

Miscellaneous Filings

March 4, 1920; Cause No. 924; George E. Young v. The Barkley Co. Inc.; motion for order to take deposition.

" 4, " Cause No. 945; Fearon, Daniel & Co. Inc. v. Robert Festus Hall; motion; affidavit; complaint.

" 4, " Cause No. 946; Fearon, Daniel & Co. Inc. v. Robert Festus Hall; complaint; summons.

" 5, " Cause No. 945; Fearon, Daniel & Co. Inc. v. Robert Festus Hall; affidavit.

" 5, " Cause No. 947; U. S. v. John Doe; subpoenas.

" 6, " Cause No. 904; Edward Ezra v. American Sales Corporation; motion for issuance of execution.

" 6, " Cause No. 948; U. S. v. Carrie Albright; summons.

" 6, " Cause No. 660; In re Last Will and Testament of Meyer, deceased; petition, inventory; oath of special administrator.

" 6, " Cause No. 935; Serge Ivanoutch Dokoutchaeff agent and attorney of the Ministry of Food & Supplies of the Russian Government v. China & Mongolia Export Co.; answer.

" 9, " Cause No. 699; In re Estate of John Bell, deceased; petition.

" 9, " Cause No. 753; In re Estate of Amy Bell, deceased; petition.

" 9, " Cause No. 834; J. B. Fearn v. Katherine Silver; motion to dismiss.

Chinese Government Railways
PEKING-HANKOW LINE
"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record): $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

Hearings:

March 0, 1920; Cause No. 948; U. S. v. Carrie Albright; cause continued until March 15 at 3:00 P. M.

Judgments and Orders:

March 8, 1920; Cause No. 846; Zee Foh Sung v. Frank Fernandez; judgment for plaintiff.

" 10, " Cause No. 923; George E. Young v. The Barkley Co. Incorporated; order permitting counsel to withdraw his appearance.

" 10, " Cause No. 814; The Barkley Co. Incorporated; v. William E. Maloney; order permitting counsel to withdraw his appearance.

" 10, " Cause No. 912; The Barkley Company, Incorporated v. George E. Young, order permitting counsel to withdraw his appearance.

" 10, " Cause No. 836; Fung Yet Yuen alias Sing Chong & Co. v. The Barkley Co. Incorporated; order permitting counsel to withdraw his appearance.

" 10, " Cause No. 903; Raymond D. Bunn v. The Barkley Co. Inc.; order permitting counsel to withdraw his appearance.

" 10, " Cause No. 911; The Barkley Co. v. George E. Young; order permitting counsel to withdraw his appearance.

" 10, " Cause No. 699; In re Estate of John Bell, deceased; order to have the Commissioner take testimony on the petition.

" 10, " Cause No. 753; In re Estate of Amy Bell, deceased; order to have the Commissioner take testimony on the petition.

Assignments for Hearing:

March 29, 1920; 9:30 A.M.; Cause No. 888; Mercantile Bank of India v. Caravel.

EDWARD EZRA, PLAINTIFF, vs. AMERICAN SALES CORPORATION, DEFENDANT

(Cause No. 904; filed March 2, 1920.)

SYLLABUS

1.—Contracts: *Form.* A contract is none the less "entered into * * * * by correspondence" because of the transmission by one party to the other of a blank form which the latter fails to sign.

2.—*An agent* who fails to disclose his principal's name in making a contract becomes liable individually thereon.

3.—*Advance payments* to such agent on the purchase price of goods may be recovered back from him, in case of non-delivery, with interest at eight per cent.

4.—Pleading: *Evidence.* Under a general denial in an action for such recovery, defendant may show that the contract was different from that alleged.

5.—*Admissions.* But such a denial leaves admitted an averment of defendant's corporate capacity.

Messrs. Fleming, Davies & Bryan, by Mr. Bryan for Plaintiff.

Messrs. Jernigan, Fessenden & Rose, by Mr. Rose for Defendant.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This is an action to recover back Tls. 1123.88 being the purchase price of certain lavatory supplies ordered by plaintiff from the defendant but never delivered by reason of their non-arrival in Shanghai. The material facts are not seriously disputed tho the answer denies plaintiff's averment that the parties "entered into a contract by correspondence." Defendant's theory seems to be that the contract was really evidenced by a printed form (E. 1). which defendant's president claims to have furnished plaintiff, stating the items of goods delivered and containing *inter alia* this clause:

> "It is understood that The American Sales Corporation act as Manufacturers' Agents; all risk of shortage, damage, strikes, steamer shutting out, and late arrival or other contingencies the buyer has to accept. In the event of wrong or faulty execution, The American Sales Corporation undertake to lay the complaint before the Manufacturers, with the view of an adjustment of same, but accept no responsibility in connection therewith."

Plaintiff's counsel contends that this instrument was inadmissible under defendant's general denial and cannot be considered. But the rule is that

> "Under a general denial the defending party is always at liberty to disprove and overthrow the contract asserted against him by proving that it was materially different from the one so asserted." [1]

In this instance, however, it is admitted that plaintiff never signed the instrument and since the general denial admits defendant's corporate capacity [2] the proof clearly supports plaintiff's averment that the contract was "entered into * * * * by correspondence" and it contained no such exemption as that above quoted.

Moreover there is no evidence that defendant ever disclosed to plaintiff the name of any one for whom it was acting as agent. It appears that the order was based upon an illustrated catalog but plaintiff states, and he is not contradicted, that the name of the house issuing the catalog had been cut out. The rule is well settled that where a party enters into a contract in his own name he is individually liable thereon tho in fact he is merely the agent of another whose name he fails to disclose.[3] Even, therefore, had it been the case here that defendant was the "manufacturer's agent" its failure to disclose the name of its principal rendered it liable the same as if it had contracted exclusively in its own name.

The consideration for plaintiff's payment having failed, and defendant not being entitled to retain the same, plaintiff is entitled to judgment therefor.[4] The petition also asks for $300,00 as damages, but no proof was offered in behalf of this claim. Plaintiff is entitled, however, to interest on the amount of his payment from the date thereof at the rate of 8% per annum.[5]

It is accordingly considered and adjudged that plaintiff have and recover from defendant the sum of $1123.88 with interest thereon, at 8% per annum from March 26th 1919, together with his costs.

1. Wilkerson v. Farnnam, 82 Mo. 672, 679. See also Blizzard v. Applegate, 61 Ind. 368; Marsh v. Dodge, 66 N. Y. 533; Wheeler v. Billings, 38 N. Y. 263.
2. 31 Cyc. 207 (note 26).
3. Anson, Contracts (2nd Am. ed.) Sec. 446. Compare Nash v. Towne, 5 Wall (U. S.) 689, 18 Law. ed. 527.
4. *Federal:* "Assumpsit for money had and received is an equitable action to recover back money which the defendant in justice ought not to retain, and it may be said that it lies in most, if not all, cases where the defendant has moneys of the plaintiff which, *ex aeque et bono*, he ought to refund." Nash v. Towne, 5 Wall 889, 18 Law. ed. 527.
Indiana: Sandage Manufacturing Co., 142 Ind. 148, 51 N. E. 380.
Wisconsin: Woodle v. Whitney, 23 Wis. 55, 99 Am. Dec. 102.
5. Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 786, Sec. 2553 Woodle v. Whitney, 23 Wis. 59, Am. Dec. 102.

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, March 10th, 1920

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—A decline of $5\frac{3}{4}$d. for ready and $5\frac{1}{4}$d. forward has to be recorded in the London price of silver, since this day last week, the latest quotations being $77\frac{5}{8}$ and $77\frac{7}{8}$ respectively, local rates have responded by a drop of 7d. to 7/10, T/T on London. The tone of the maket is distinctly uncertain, due chiefly to the vagaries of the New York/London rate which during the week has fluctuated between 3.68 and 3.45, closing at 3 60. A drop of 6d. in the T/T rate on London on the 6th inst. naturally caused a fair demand which in a modified degree still continues. Export paper during the week has not been largely in evidence. The market closes with, current sterling rates obtainable up to and including June, T/T on New York has declined from 145 to 141, closing at the latter figure.

The local stock of Sycee and bar Silver stands at Tls. 34,650,000, roughly 7 lakhs lower, while the stock of Mexican and Chinese dollars has risen from $13,330,000 to $14,800,000. U. S. silver dollars held here amount to $5,234,000.

†	Average rates for Jan.	Thurs. Mar. 4	Friday Mar. 5	Saturday Mar. 6	Monday Mar. 8	Tues. Mar. 9	Wed. Mar. 10
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	8/8.100	8/5	8/4 8/3	8/0 7/10	8/0 7/11	7/11	7/10
D/Dfts. ,,	—	8/5¼	8/4¼ 8/3¼	8/0¼7/10¼	8/0¼7/11¼	7/11¼	7/10¼
4m/s ,,	—	8/5½	8/4½ 8/3½	8/0½7/10½	8/0½7/11½	7/11½	7/10½
T/T India	318.175	320	317 314	304½ 301½	304½ 301½	301½	303
T/T France	2,106.750	2060	2040 202	2000 1960	2000 1980	1980	1960
T/T N. Y.	148.100	145	147 147	145 145	145 145	143	141
T/T H'kong	65.300	66½	66½ 66½	67 67	67 67	67	67
T/T Japan	32.375	31¾	31½ 31¾	32¾ 33½	32½ 32¾	32½	32
T/T Batavia	393.600	381	377 373	362 354½	362 358	364	360
T/T Straits	27.212	28	28⅛ 28½	29¼ 30	29¼ 29½	29½	29¾
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s Bills L. Credits, D/A	9/0.700	8/9½	8/8⅝ 8/7½	8/4½ 8/2½	8/4½ 8/3½	8/3½	8/2½
6m/s ,, ,,	6/1.875	8/10¾	8/9¾ 8/8¾	8/5¾ 8/3½	8/5¾ 8/4¾	8/4¾	8/3½
4m/s ,, D/P	—	8/9¾	8/8¾ 8/7½	8/4½ 8/2¾	8/4¾ 8/3¾	8/3¾	8/2¾
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s Bills F. Crs.,D/A,D/P	2,256.750	2210	2190 2170	2150 2110	2150 2130	2130	2110
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	158.100	155	157 157	155 155	155 155	135	151
4m/s ,, Docs	—	155¾	157¾ 157¾	155¾ 155¾	155¾ 155¾	153¾	151¾

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Mar. 4	Mar. 5	Mar. 6	Mar. 8	Mar. 9	Mar. 10
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	83¾	no wire	77⅞	78⅞	78¾	77⅝
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 156²⁵	Tls. 156⁰⁰	Tls. 161⁴⁰	Tls. 161³⁰	Tls. 160⁰⁰	Tls. 159⁰⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	73.1625	73.1875	73.1875	73.125	73.175	73.20
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	1%	1%	1½%	1½%	2½%	2½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						

Bank of England rate of discount	6%	London on Paris	T/T 50.
Bank of France rate of discount	—	London on Germany	T/T —
London open Market rate		New York on London	T/T 3.60
of Discount	3 m/s. 5 $\frac{15}{16}$%	Bombay on London	T/T 2/7
,, ,,	4 m/s. 5 $\frac{15}{16}$%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 5/4
,, ,,	6 m/s. 5 $\frac{15}{16}$%	Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/6¾

Business Opportunities

(To be continued next issue)

No. 408—The E. I. Dupont de Nemours Export Co., Union Building, Shanghai, desires reliable trading companies to handle their well-known quality products. These products in general are: Fabrikoid (leather substitute), rubber coated fabrics, ivory Py-ra-lin, (toilet articles), paints and varnishes, lead and zinc in oil, dry and oil colors, chemicals, dyestuff intermediates, bronze powders and bronzing liquids, blasting accessories, and sporting powders. Territories are now open in the entire Far East. References: any American or British banking institution. Correspondence to be addressed direct.

No. 409—The Koster Company, 12 Nanking Road, Shanghai, is desirous of getting in communication with companies organizing in China for manufacturing and development purposes-mills, factories, and industrial enterprises. The service offered by the company includes the supplying of plans, specifications and estimates, the purchasing of the required materials and the marketing of the products.

No. 410—Adler & Michener, 184 Hudson Street, New York, desire to introduce Spiced Liver Paste, a canned meat product made in the United States by the Eagle Conserve Company, into the China market. Parties interested in handling this product should communicate with Adler & Michener direct.

No. 411—Aqua-Terrain Corporation, 253 Broadway, New York, importers and exporters, and marine insurance and steamship brokers, seek connections in China.

No. 412—The American Match Machine & Supply Co., 116 Broad Street, New York, wishes to get in touch with any concern in China which may be interested in the manufacture of matches. The machines made by this company are designed especially for the manufacture of safety, or so-called Swedish, matches of any size for packing and it is prepared to equip completely match factories of any required capacity.

No. 413—Pacific Chemical Company, 150 Nassau Street, New York, cable address "Chemfic, New York," offers all industrial chemicals, pharmaceuticals, etc., such as caustic soda, bichromate of soda, bichromate of potash, silicate of soda, methyl alcohol Sulphate of ammonia, carbolic acid (Phenol), Saccharin, acetanilid, yellow prussiate of soda, turpentine, rosin, acetic acid, and other commercial chemicals and drugs. This company is interested in buying China products such as egg products, camphor, menthol, waxes, roots, herbs, etc. They will pay expense of cables.

No. 414—M. A. Schwartz, 1668 Broadway, New York, states he is seriously thinking of going into the importing of dried eggs. Any local firms interested in furnishing him prices and information should communicate direct.

No. 415—The Gehnrich Indirect Heat Oven Co , 60 Franklin Ave., Brooklyn, New York, is interested in selling its products in China. This company manufactures radiator type ovens and sectional portable ovens heated by gas and used for baking enamels, japans, and lacquers, as well as for drying chemicals, powders, etc.

No. 416—The American Consul at Foochow, China, has been approached by Mr. Lin Ping-chang, Chairman of the Min River Conservancy Broad, on the subject of interesting American capitalists in granting a loan of $50,000 Mexican, to the Yen Fu Chuan, a motor company in which Mr. Lin is interested, for the purpose of constructing motor car roads in Foochow ($30,000), and for the purchase of passenger cars with capacities of 20 passengers each ($20,000), American Buford, Maxwell and Ford cars being desired. The loan is desired for ten years at a rate of interest to be agreed upon, and the motor cars, land and houses of the company, together with the new cars, to be pledged as security for the loan. Any interested parties should communicate direct with the American Consul at Foochow.

No. 417—The Geo. F. Eberhard Company, 360-370 Fremont St., San Francisco, California, cable address "Eberhard, San Francisco," is looking for a representative in Shanghai to distribute two of their lines through the Yangtsze Valley, viz: Evans Self Filler Fountain Pens and Gem Damaskene Safety Razors and Blades. Reference: American National Bank of San Francisco.

No. 418—The Parker Company, Engineers and Contractors, American National Bank Building, San Francisco, California, cable address "Parkerco, San Francisco," desire to get in touch with exporters of various kinds of oils, albumen, etc. Also have an office at Yamashita-Cho, Yokohama, Japan, which would like quotations on various products. Reference: Liberty National Bank of New York.

No. 419—Steitz Brokerage Co., 111 West Washington St., Chicago, Illinois, are interested in getting in touch with exporters of vegetable oils, such as Soya Bean and Coconut Oils; also with exporters of peanuts. They are members of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

No. 420—J. E. Rhoads and Sons, 12 North Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., makers of Rhoads Leather Belting and Lace Leather, seek connection with firms in China who would be interested in the importing of leather belting.

No. 420—The Steel Hoop and Heavy Hardware Co., 295 Broadway, New York, cable address "Steelplant, New York," desire to establish a commission representative to cover China. They handle nailless strapping all iron and steel products and hardware. The agency to be established would be an exclusive one and consequently the representative could not handle lines that would compete with theirs.

No. 421—Eastern Parts Manufacturing Co., 135 Spring Street, New York, manufacturers of Tungsten contacts for automobile starters systems as well as magnetos; Platinum iridium contacts for various magnetos; Carbon, graphite, metal graphite, metal and metal gauze, brushes for automobile starters and generators as well as for all motors of any description, seek connection with importers who would be interested in their products.

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from November 11 to November 20, 1919

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1 Present year	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Compared with same period last year Percentage of In. or Dec.	Traffic train miles run Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Compared with same period last year Percentage of In. or Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-Hankow	250820	642784	465	894069	230090	.....	21398975	1807244	.....	8.45	3336380	122667	.....	3.68
Peking-Mukden	286089	354498	13092	627495	107001	.....	16479850	.....	1543651	-9.37	2996333	.....	77378	-2.58
Tientsin-Pukow	166163	204928	7278	378369	.....	11434	12178748	2022821	.....	16.61	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peking-Suiyuan	41253	101010	3151	145414	.....	2746	3880181	190420	.....	4.91	74-865	118483	.....	15.84
Shanghai-Nanking	105765	59736	2865	168366	15246	.....	4999602	813218	.....	16.27	1378955	104865	.....	7.60
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	49292	20935	1783	72010	8639	.....	2295871	169855	.....	7.40	612689	63744	.....	10.40
Cheng-Tai	20865	127619	246	148730	61853	.....	2754985	.....	13717	-.50	579340	20236	.....	3.49
Canton-Kowloon	22190	2492	700	25382	1641	.....	856370	77657	.....	9.07	238083	10515	.....	4.42
Kirin-Changchun	19736	37837	707	58280	10377	.....	1622216	66670	.....	4.11	315179	.....	27732	-8.80
Taokow-Chinghua	6432	24487	297	31216	5052	.....	848960	24194	.....	2.85	203029	1913	.....	.94
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	3580	16097	.....	19677	3643	.....	540907	207274	.....	38.32	172712	66938	.....	38.76
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy	317	27	83	427	.....	531	26515	.....	17314	-65.30	5525	.....	13218	-239.24
Kaifeng-Honan	23567	22178	1101	46846	16465	.....	1306330	446775	.....	34.20	249339	.....	15676	-6.29
Wuchang-Changsha	16972	19925	66	36963	18519	.....	1092579	880786	.....	80.61	279225	250548	.....	89.73
Ssu-Tsen	6781	14881	12	21674	10244	.....	569758	245099	.....	43.02	93930	23789	.....	25.33
TOTAL	1010822	1649434	5662	2674918	474059	.....	70851847	5377331	.....	7.59	11208584	649694	.....	5.80

Y. C. WHANG

Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications